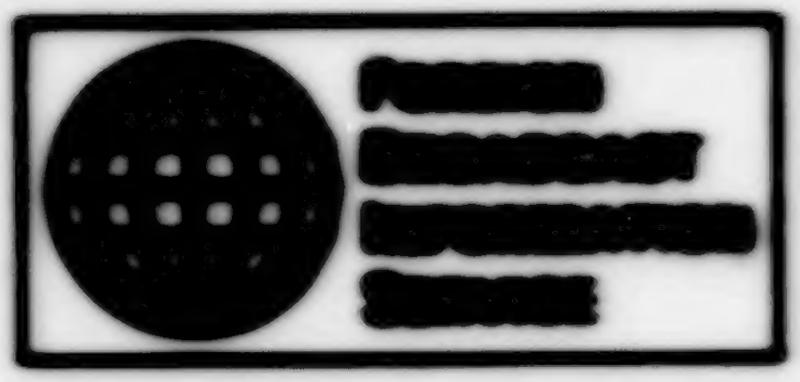

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-94-171
Friday
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Daily Report

East Asia

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Japan

Further Megastage on U.S. Framework Talks

Matsuura on Auto Talks

OW0709064594 Tokyo KYODO in English 0614 GMT 7 Sep 94

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 7 KYODO—Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama indicated Friday [2 September] a sought be difficult for Japan to settle the pending automobile issue in ongoing Japan-U.S. Trade talks, however sources said.

Murayama said in a meeting with business leaders the government has to be careful about making commitment to the problems of private industries, they said.

Murayama added that the government will aim for early settlement of other issues under its jurisdiction, the sources said.

He made the remarks in referring to the automobile trade issue, one of the three priority areas under the negotiations designed to work out a new framework for bilateral trade, they said.

Murayama met Friday with leaders of the Japan Association of Corporate Executives, including its President and Vice President Masaru Hayami and Jiro Ushio.

The business leaders called on the government to carry out income tax cuts in tandem with a hike of the consumption tax when it works out a sweeping tax reform, the sources said.

Murayama exhibited immediate comment on the appeal and said the government will try to complete the tax reform within this year, they said.

Insurance Accord 'Unlikely'

OW0709082594 Tokyo KYODO in English 0748 GMT 7 Sep 94

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 7 KYODO—Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura said Friday [2 September] an accord in the insurance field under the Japan-U.S. "framework" trade talks is unlikely at a Sept. 9 working-level session in Los Angeles to wrap up before the government procurement talks. But agreement on the insurance and government procurement areas may be reached together toward the end of September, Takemura told reporters after a morning cabinet meeting.

His comments also indicated that the insurance area—automobile and auto parts—will be split from the other two areas to continue negotiating beyond the end of September, the U.S. deadline for possible sanctions against Japan over the government procurement issue under the "Super 301" trade law provision.

"I haven't heard of a possibility of reaching an agreement at a working-level session" in Los Angeles, he said, citing the need for a gradual approach and the U.S. stance to handle insurance and government procurement together.

The insurance talks "will take until the end of September" in line with negotiations on Japan's government procurement, he said.

"Political based talks will start," Takemura said, referring to scheduled bilateral cabinet-level talks during the multilateral trade talks, including Canada and the European Union next weekend, and the regular meeting of the United Nations General Assembly in late September.

The talks include those between Japanese Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yohei Kono and U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor.

Expressing hopes for an agreement in the insurance and government procurement areas, Takemura said, "our basic stance remains unchanged...but at this stage Japan places the greatest efforts on both sides finding a compromise and consensus points."

The U.S. side is also showing its willingness to settle the two areas by negotiating "in parallel," he said.

Turning to domestic issues, Takemura denied reports that the government and the ruling parties have decided to raise the consumption tax to 7 percent from the current 3 percent as a measure to finance planned multi-year income tax cuts under a year-end tax reform.

Discussions "haven't yet progressed to the stage of considering percentage," he said.

Takemura has been insisting that the tax cuts and hike must be handled as a "single package." He reiterated his stance to "wait for decisions" by a project team of the coalition parties.

Hashimoto Vows 'Maximum Efforts'

OW0709065594 Tokyo KYODO in English 0557 GMT 7 Sep 94

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 7 KYODO—Japan's trade minister on Friday [2 September] pledged maximum efforts to break an impasse in the stalled trade framework talks with the United States during a series of coming meetings with top U.S. officials.

"Japan's stance to be clarified to Washington has been firmly confirmed among cabinet ministers concerned," International Trade and Industry Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto told a regular press conference after the day's cabinet meeting.

But Hashimoto declined to comment on prospects for an early settlement in the trade talks, repeating, "I am neither optimistic nor pessimistic."

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Tokyo and Washington are still apart over the definition of "objective criteria" as an instrument to gauge progress in opening Japan's markets.

Asked about the possibility of Japan making new proposals on the matter, Hashimoto said, "It is impossible to show our stance in advance."

But he said, "It is not objective criteria alone which will be discussed during the coming talks."

Hashimoto will leave Tokyo for the U.S. on Monday. He will first fly to Washington to meet U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor, Commerce Secretary Ron Brown and Robert Rubin, head of the White House National Economic Council, from next Wednesday to Thursday.

He will then proceed to Los Angeles to attend a three-day quadrilateral trade ministerial conference to be held from Sept. 9 by Japan, the U.S., the European Union and Canada.

Procurement, Insurance Talks Viewed

OW1009104294 Tokyo KYODO in Japanese 0127 GMT 10 Sep 94 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] Japan and the United States are expected to reach accords in two of the three priority areas in the bilateral framework trade talks by the end of September—government procurement in the medical and telecommunications equipment sector and the insurance services sector. Beginning on 9 September, quadrilateral trade talks are to be held in Los Angeles, with Canada and the EU joining Japan and the United States. Taking this opportunity, negotiations at the cabinet level and at other levels have been successively scheduled. Japanese trade officials plan to conduct the final stages of negotiations at these meetings and to strike a deal by taking advantage of such opportunities as Foreign Minister Yohei Kono's planned visit to the United States in late September to attend a UN General Assembly session. Moreover, it has become highly likely that an agreement on the automobile and auto parts sector will not be reached until after October.

Regarding the government procurement sector, a meeting between Foreign Minister Kono and U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor is scheduled for 8 September. Subcabinet-level negotiations are also expected to be held before and after the Kono-Kantor meeting. Discussions are to be held on procurement procedures.

One of the complaints the United States has made regarding government procurement procedures is that foreign firms have found it difficult to gain access to bidding information. In late July, the United States designated Japan in accordance with a provision regarding government procurement in its Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act, as an unfair trading partner subject to punitive measures. In this case, the United States charged Japan with being discriminatory in four respects, including the releasing of bidding information. In late March, Japan announced a package of external economic measures which included voluntary steps to release as soon as possible information on large projects worth more than a certain amount, and to make it mandatory to hold prebidding briefings.

Moreover, regarding government procurement involving advanced technology such as supercomputers, Japan has decided to incorporate a comprehensive appraisal system under which winners of bids will be chosen based not only on price but also on the level of technology involved and their equipment's performance. The United States has been complaining that "foreign firms will lose to Japanese firms in bids if western are cheaper based on price alone." In Japan, the criteria regarding the value of procurement projects to be subject to bids is currently 600,000 special drawing right (SDR) (cost about 116 million yen) and above. At the upcoming trade negotiations, Japan plans to propose lowering this amount.

Consequently, it is expected that through a planned Kono-Kantor meeting on 8 August and another meeting prior to the UN General Assembly session, Japan and the United States intend to make a political decision on such matters as objective criteria, which have been a focal issue in the trade talks.

As for the insurance sector, working-level negotiations are scheduled to be held in conjunction with the quadrilateral trade talks. Among other demands, the United States has so far asked Japan to allow nonlife insurance premium rates to be set freely, to introduce the brokerage system, and to hold off Japanese life and nonlife insurance companies' entry into the U.S. market in such areas as disease, accident, and other types of insurance coverage. These are areas which fall halfway between life and nonlife insurance services and in which U.S. insurance companies hold a big share. Regarding these demands, however, there are many respects in which it has been indicated that improvements will be brought about through efforts which are currently under way to revise insurance business laws. Thus, Japan maintains that "a point of compromise can be found" (as stated by a Japanese negotiator).

Meanwhile, a wide gap exists between Japan and the United States regarding the remaining priority area in the framework trade talks—automobiles and auto parts. The two countries have been arguing over such matters as voluntary targets that Japanese automakers are to set toward their purchases of auto parts.

Because U.S. automobile exports to Japan are currently faring very well, it is said that in some quarters of the U.S. automobile industry there are deep-rooted voices suggesting that "it is better to continue pressuring Japanese automakers as we have been doing so far rather than reaching a senseless agreement."

However, unless a deal is struck by the end of September, it is possible that Japan may be subject to punitive

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measures under the renewed Super 301 provision for determining and imposing punitive measures against unfair trade practices of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act, the deadline of which is 30 September.

For this reason, a top official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry says, "We will seek partial agreements and other ways to avoid sanctions."

As for government procurement and insurance services, rough sailing may still be expected in the final stages of trade negotiations, depending on the situation in the United States in connection with the midterm elections and other matters, and developments in the negotiations over handling the issue of objective criteria.

The quadrilateral trade talks have been held since 1982 as a venue in which trade ministers from Japan, the United States, Canada, and the EU have held informal discussions. This time, they are scheduled to be held from 9 to 11 September.

Hata Urges Murayama To Resign Over UNSC Bid

OW0109134494 Tokyo KYODO in English 1048 GMT 1 Sep 94

[Text] Nobuhiro Hata, Japan Sept 1 (KYODO)— Tsutomu Hata, head of the main opposition Shinseito [Japan Renewal Party], urged Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama to step down Thursday [1 Sept], accusing Murayama of a "passive" attitude toward Japan's bid for a permanent seat on the UN Security Council [UNSC].

Hata, Murayama's predecessor, criticized Murayama for not taking the initiative in expressing views about Japan's bid for permanent membership on the Security Council during his recent visit to four southeast Asian countries.

Hata also said while stumping in western Japan's Hyogo Prefecture, that Japan will be forsaken by Asian countries and isolated in the world if Murayama takes such a "passive" attitude toward diplomatic affairs.

"There is no choice for Murayama but to step down," the Shinseito chief said.

The current ruling coalition of Murayama's Social Democratic Party [of Japan], its long-time rival, the Liberal Democratic Party, and minor New Party Sakigake [Harbinger] ousted Hata's coalition administration in late June.

Editorial Criticizes Murayama's UNSC Seat Policy

OW0109043194 Tokyo YOMIURI SHIMBUN in Japanese 30 Aug 94 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Do Not Hesitate To Become a Permanent Member of the UN Security Council"]

[Text] In a meeting with reporters on Singapore on 28 August, Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama commented on the possibility of Japan obtaining a permanent seat on the UN Security Council [UNSC]. He said, "There are concerns...that Japan will have to undertake obligations in all fields once it is admitted to the UNSC as a permanent member." The prime minister also stated, "The bid is not one which we are positively pushing forward to gain a permanent UNSC seat."

At a meeting with Prime Minister Murayama held in Malaysia on the previous day, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir said, "Japan should become a permanent UNSC member to play all international roles for ensuring peace and stability in Asia." However, Prime Minister Murayama displayed no reaction to Prime Minister Mahathir's call.

Now that Japan has grown up to be a major country in the world, it is being urged to realize international obligations consistent with its status and to act in accordance with its responsibilities. By doing so, Japan can contribute to the international community and promote its national interests. For this reason, Japan's bid for a permanent UNSC seat has become a subject for discussion as a concrete means to make a contribution to the international community.

Prime Minister Murayama's remarks on and attitude toward the issue reveal a lack of insight on his capacity as a responsible person who represents Japan's position. Given this attitude, Japan cannot expect to win Asian nations' trust in itself.

There are a wide range of opinions on how Japan should bear the responsibility attached to being a permanent UNSC member. Such an argument should be revitalized.

However, the prime minister has expressed concerns, without a thorough discussion, that "Japan would have to bear the responsibility for a UNSC decision beyond the limits of the Constitution," and he has averted his eyes from international obligations. Such a stand has deviated from the path of righteousness.

For instance, the UN Charter does not distinguish between permanent UNSC members and other UN member nations in terms of their duties, including military contributions. From the viewpoint of the provisions of the UN Charter, it cannot be necessarily said that the prime minister's claim is to the point.

With the end of the Cold War, the United Nations has come to shoulder greater responsibility and roles for securing international peace and safety. The question is whether Japan will realize its responsibility as a major country in the world and actively participate in the management of the United Nations, or whether it will continue to avert its responsibility and take a passive stand in dealing with global affairs.

The prime minister's remarks that Japan is not "pushing forward its bid for" a permanent UNSC seat are unlike

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to his earlier remarks that Japan should not take an active role it is recommended. Such an equivocal attitude only makes other UN members suspicious enough to say, "We do not understand what Japan is thinking."

Such an attitude could be taken as an attempt to keep a distance from the United Nations, and therefore could make Japan and other regions feel uneasy. This may spoil ongoing efforts to reform the UNSC which are designed to democratize the United Nations.

At a 29 August news conference, the prime minister tried to modify his earlier remarks, saying, "I am not dealing with the issue in a negative way." However, he needs to take a consistent stand so as to not cause misunderstandings abroad about Japan's position.

On the other hand, Ryutaro Hashimoto, international trade and industry minister, stated in Nagoya on 28 August, "What is wrong about Japan, as a country that has experienced the misery of a [nuclear] bomb, seeking the elimination of all nuclear arms by becoming a permanent UNSC member?" He thus expressed a positive attitude toward obtaining a permanent UNSC seat.

This statement within the cabinet, and the people will be confused. The cabinet for its part should adjust its opinions and spell out a clear and responsible policy about the issue. The government should then hold thorough arguments in the Diet in light of Japan's future and seek to build a national consensus on obtaining a permanent UNSC seat.

Cooperation To Halt Plutonium Smuggling Urged

[HK020941] [Text] Tokyo KYODO in English 1249 GMT 2 Sep 94

[Text] Geneva, Sept. 1 KYODO—Japan voiced concerns over the recent discovery of radioactive contraband Thursday and called on the international community to join forces to halt nuclear proliferation.

Addressing a general session of the 37-member Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, Makoto Nakagawara, parliamentary vice foreign minister, said Tokyo "is deeply concerned" over the seizure of smuggled weapons-grade plutonium in Germany.

Over the last four months, German police made four arrests in connection with the smuggling of nuclear material, which is believed to stem from Russian military factories and nuclear labs.

Nakagawara also "strongly urged" China to halt nuclear testing to help realize a comprehensive test ban treaty currently under negotiation.

Defying international protests, China on June conducted its second underground nuclear test in less than a year.

Japan will train scientific and technical experts from developing countries to upgrade their ability to verify whether a future global test ban is being honored, Nakagawara said.

He also called for practical negotiations on a treaty banning the production of fissionable material, which have been postponed over procedural problems, to be opened as soon as possible.

Ministry Declines To Confirm Contact With DPRK

[HK020941] [Text] Tokyo KYODO in English 1444 GMT 2 Sep 94

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 2 KYODO—The Foreign Ministry declined Friday [2 September] to confirm whether Japan had contact with North Korean officials in Beijing late last month in a bid to resume deadlocked normalization talks.

Ministry spokesman Tetsuroku Terada told a press conference it is true that Japan has been trying to establish contact with North Korea on various occasions but that he cannot tell the specifics citing diplomatic reasons.

He said, however, that depending on North Korea's stance, Japan is ready to resume the stalled negotiations with Pyongyang on normalizing bilateral relations.

But North Korea is uninterested in reopening the talks, he said.

North Korea has been opposed to resuming the talks because Japan intends to bring up the issue of Pyongyang's alleged nuclear development program. It argues that the matter should be discussed only with the United States.

In its Friday morning edition, the MAINICHI SHIMBUN newspaper reported that a Japanese diplomat was sent to Beijing in late August to contact North Korean officials.

Japan-Malaysia Telephone Summit Talks Reported

[HK020941015*94] Tokyo KYODO in English 0951 GMT 2 Sep 94

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 2 KYODO—Japan and Malaysia reaffirmed the need for the two countries to go hand in hand to ensure peace and stability in Asia and the rest of the world, a Japanese Foreign Ministry official said Friday [2 September].

Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama and his Malaysian counterpart, Mahathir Mohamed, made the confirmation in a telephone conversation that came on the heels of the Japanese leaders' return earlier this week from his swing through Southeast Asia which included a visit to Kuala Lumpur.

But the two men did not discuss what steps they will take in seeking to ensure peace and stability in Asia and the rest of the world, the official said.

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The Japanese and Malaysian premiers also said they are looking forward to seeing each other again at an unofficial summit of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum, scheduled for November in Jakarta, the official said.

Murayama conferred with Mahathir in Kuala Lumpur last week during a tour that also took him to the Philippines, Vietnam and Singapore.

Murayama met Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Anwar Ibrahim at his official residence earlier Friday.

Anwar arrived in Japan on Wednesday for a six-day stay.

Malaysia's Anwar on Tokyo's Regional Role

BK0209105194 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0000 GMT 2 Sep 94

[Excerpt] Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Sri Anwar Ibrahim said today Japan can atone for its past mistakes by committing itself to the construction of a just and caring future for the region. He said Japan's dismal reluctance to assume the leadership role has become a voice of conscience in the world representing an Asian perspective, was perplexing to countries in Southeast Asia. [passage omitted]

Early Decision on EAEC Urged

OW0209105194 Tokyo KYODO in English 0944 GMT 2 Sep 94

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 2 KYODO—Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Anwar Ibrahim on Friday [2 September] urged Japan to make clear as early as possible its stance on the proposed East Asia Economic Caucus (EAEC), Foreign Ministry officials said.

Anwar made the call in a 30-minute meeting with Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama, who returned earlier in the week from a four-nation Southeast Asian trip which included Malaysia.

Anwar told Murayama he understands that Japan has to pay attention to the opinions of countries that are not potential members of the EAEC, the officials said. He was quoted as saying, however, that Japan should not take too much time to decide its stance.

The EAEC plan, originally floated by Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed in 1990, intends to include member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), China, Hong Kong, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan.

The United States has been opposed to the plan, arguing that the EAEC could be an economic bloc excluding Washington.

Anwar, who arrived in Japan Wednesday for a six-day stay, gave high marks to a speech by former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone earlier in the day supporting the plan.

Murayama also said that Japan understands and is basically not against the EAEC, they said. But he cited the need to win understanding from other concerned parties and called on Malaysia to continue its efforts to win understanding on the EAEC proposal from other countries.

Also during the talks, Anwar explained Mahathir's comments to Murayama last week in Kuala Lumpur that Japan should stop apologizing for its actions during World War II, the officials said.

Mahathir meant that Japan should look toward the future based on mutual remorse about the past instead of apologizing every year, Anwar said, adding that he wanted to explain the meaning because there was criticism [illegible] Hong Kong toward Mahathir's remarks.

On bilateral relations, Anwar said Malaysia is having a hard time repaying its yen loans because of the skyrocketing value of the yen, the officials said.

Murayama told Anwar he understands the problem and indicated Japan may consider taking some steps when extending new loans.

But he did not specify the measures, they said.

Anwar was to meet and Chief Cabinet Secretary Koji Igarashi later in the day. [sentence as received] Igarashi is sitting in for Foreign Minister Yohei Kono who is on a trip to Brazil, Argentina, Egypt and the United States.

Yen's Upswing Lifts Imports by 15.7 Percent

OW0209134994 Tokyo KYODO in English 0841 GMT 2 Sep 94

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 2 KYODO—The yen's sharp upswing helped push up Japan's imports of manufactured goods by 15.7 percent from a year earlier during the first half of 1994, to 69.3 billion dollars, a governmental agency said Friday [2 September].

The Japan External Trade Organization (Jetro) said in a report that the ratio of manufactured goods to the total imports during the January-June period came to a record 54.6 percent, up 1.6 percentage points from a year before.

The previous record gain was 52.0 percent posted for the whole of 1993.

In yen terms, the half-year imports totaled 7,156.3 billion yen, up 5.5 percent for the first upturn in three years.

A Jetro official, briefing reporters on the report, said the upward trend in manufactured goods imports will be "further accelerated in the future."

The official said conspicuous increases were seen in imports of computers, cars, medical equipment, clothes and machinery parts like integrated circuits.

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The parts purchases have been growing because Japanese firms are trying to reduce costs by using relatively cheap foreign-made parts, he said.

The largest chunk—28.6 percent—of the half-year imports came from the United States, which increased Japan-bound shipments by 14.0 percent.

Particularly robust were U.S. exports of cars, with those by the U.S. "Big Three" automakers more than doubling to 16,636 vehicles during the six months.

China, the second-largest source of Japan's manufactured goods imports, posted a 39.4 percent surge in exports to Japan, while imports from South Korea, Japan's No. 3 supplier, jumped 16.3 percent, the Jetro report said.

The European Union managed to boost its exports to Japan for the first time in three years and a half, thanks mainly to strong demand for Italian-made clothes and cars produced in Belgium.

Sumitomo Group Launches Cast Venture in PRC

OW0209065394 Tokyo KYODO in English 0521 GMT 2 Sep 94

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 2 KYODO—Sumitomo Heavy Industries Ltd. and its affiliates have launched a joint venture near Shanghai to cast machinery parts, aiming to export a large portion of them to Japan, company officials said Friday [2 September].

Sumitomo Heavy Industries is investing 14.3 percent, Sumitomo (S.H.I.) Construction Machinery Co. 17.1 percent, and industrial machinery parts maker Tashiyo Seiki K.K. 15.7 percent into a company set up in Kunshan, Jiangsu Province.

Two Chinese companies have also invested in the enterprise, Kunshan Tashiyo Seiki, which is capitalized at 70 million yen.

Production will begin in January 1995.

The officials said the measure is to reduce the procurement costs of machinery parts.

Further Reports on Tokyo's Financial Assistance

Bangladesh: 4.34 Billion Yen

OW0209104894 Tokyo KYODO in English 0748 GMT 1 Sep 94

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 1 KYODO—Japan will extend up to 4.34 billion yen in aid to Bangladesh over a period of three years in cooperating with projects to improve a water treatment plant and build multipurpose cyclone shelters, the Foreign Ministry said Thursday [1 Sep].

Japanese Ambassador to Bangladesh Shigeo Takenaka exchanged documents on the Japanese aid in Dhaka with Nadar Hossain, a secretary of the Bangladesh Finance Ministry's economic relations division, the ministry said.

Of the Japanese assistance, 3.63 billion yen is earmarked to finance a project to modernize and expand the Chandnighat water treatment plant in Dhaka.

Another 710 million yen will be extended to construct 15 multipurpose cyclone shelters.

Bangladesh, a predominantly low-lying land centered on the alluvial Ganges-Brahmaputra delta, suffers from seasonal heavy rains and severe cyclones. About 140,000 people were killed due to cyclones in 1991 alone.

The shelters, which will be mainly used as elementary school facilities, can each accommodate 2,000 people during cyclones, the ministry said.

Syndicate Loan to Pakistan

OW0209104894 Tokyo KYODO in English 0818 GMT 2 Sep 94

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 2 KYODO—The Export-Import Bank of Japan said Friday [2 September] it has agreed to guarantee a 13 billion yen syndicate loan to Pakistan.

The government-financed bank said the loan, to be provided by a group of Japanese and foreign financial institutions, will be used for the Chashma hydropower project on the Chashma River in the middle reaches of the Indus River.

The bank said the 12-year guarantee agreement was signed Friday with a group of financial institutions made up of Japanese commercial banks and insurance firms and foreign banks operating in Japan, the bank said.

The guarantee operation falls under the "Fund for Development" initiative launched by the Japanese Government in June last year, the bank said.

Further on Issues Related to 1995 Budget

JDA Face Budget Dilemma

OW0109013094 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 31 Aug 94 Morning Edition p 2

[Text] The Japan Defense Agency [JDA] has decided to reduce "by half" its share of costs for maintaining the U.S. forces in Japan in its budget request for fiscal year [FY] 1995. The decrease reflects the agency's "sense of crisis and counterattack" regarding continued defense budget cuts. Noting that unstable factors, such as regional conflicts, have increased since the end of the Cold War, the DA will assert that "excessive restraints on the defense budget will have adverse effects on Japan-U.S. relations." It will also inform the nation that Japan cannot deal with the present situation with a simple disarmament idea. The government, however, intends to come up with some way to share "all the expenses" for the U.S. military bases in Japan before it

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fications on draft budget plan. Because this intention has been conveyed to the United States, the planned reductions is not expected to develop into a serious diplomatic problem. Nevertheless, it has given rise to a controversy over what kind of defense capability Japan should have.

At the end of July, the projected defense budget growth rate for FY 1995 was set at 0.9 percent, the lowest rate since the so-called budget ceiling system began. Thus, the DA has concluded, "In our budget request, we have to curtail spending for U.S. forces in Japan." Because 60 percent of the defense budget is for personnel expenses and obligatory multiyear payments for weapons purchases, it is difficult to make drastic defense budget cuts in a single year.

The budget reduction trend in recent years has already forced the Self-Defense Forces [SDF] to curtail major exercises. In this situation, if the DA should work all the costs for U.S. military bases, the SDF would express strong dissatisfaction, saying, "What is the point in maintaining a SDF which cannot conduct exercises?"

In return for its policy shift, the Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ] takes the stand that the Murayama government should indicate its intention to implement its "disarmament" policy by reducing the defense budget. The Liberal Democratic Party has indicated its support for the SDPJ stand, making the situation "unfavorable" to the DA. It appears that the DA hopes to put an end to "unprincipled defense budget reduction" by adopting the shock therapy of bringing up issues concerning relations with the United States so the domestic situation surrounding itself and the SDF will improve.

Sharing all the expenses for the U.S. forces in Japan is a "pledge to the United States," DA Director General Tokuichiro Tamazawa has stressed. "We will cope with the situation while taking into account policies officially announced by the government." The DA has kept in close contact with the Pentagon, while the government and the ruling parties have agreed that they should come up with some way by the end of the year to share all the expenses. As specific measures to share all the costs for the U.S. forces, the government is considering using profits obtained from exchange rate fluctuations, and cutting other defense outlays. Another measure under consideration is to pass some defense outlays on to other agencies and ministries.

Reduction of SDF F-15 Fighters

OW0102085594 Tokyo KYODO in English 2240 GMT 1 Sep 94

[Text] It was learned on 31 August that the implementation of the Air Self-Defense Force's [ASDF] program for reducing F-15 fighters, originally scheduled for the end of FY95, will be advanced by almost one year.

Due to the government's policy of curtailing defense spending, it has been decided that the Self-Defense Forces [SDF], particularly the Ground Self-Defense Force, will forego some of their training exercises. However, this will be the first case in which the budget cut will affect equipment reduction or an operative SDF unit.

The reduction of fighters will be advanced at the 204th Flight Squadron of the ASDF Chubu Air Defense Force's Hyakuri Base (in Ogawa-cho, Ibaraki Prefecture). According to the Defense Agency, the number of F-15 fighters in the squadron was scheduled to be reduced from the present 22 to 20 by March 1996 due to the decreased number of scramble missions. However, because the government has held down the growth rate of the defense budget request for FY95 to 0.9 percent, implementation will be advanced to April 1995. With the reduction of two fighters, flight time is expected to be reduced by around 500 hours, resulting in a saving of around 900 million yen in maintenance and fuel costs.

In the budget request, the Ground and Maritime SDF coped with the budget cut by reducing exercises of the tank regiments and the antisubmarine patrol aircraft P3C's. On the other hand, the ASDF claimed that "the flight time of each pilot of the fighters has already gone down to 150 hours a year; there is no room for further reduction." It then decided to cope with the budget cut through the reduction of F-15 fighters and maintenance costs.

There are a total of seven flight squadrons nationwide, each one consisting of 18 to 22 aircraft. The plan is to make each squadron have 20 aircraft uniformly by the end of FY96.

Environment Agency Proposal

OW0102091394 Tokyo KYODO in English 2240 GMT 1 Sep 94

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 1 (KYODO)—Government ministries and agencies are seeking total budgetary funds of 591.8 billion yen for environmental protection for the fiscal year starting next April, up 8.0 percent from the current year's budget, the Environment Agency said Thursday [1 Sep].

The 34.6 billion yen requested by the Science and Technology Agency accounts for the largest portion of the total funding request for environmental protection submitted by 17 ministries and agencies to the Finance Ministry on Wednesday.

The science agency, which is promoting nuclear power generation as a means to curb the greenhouse effect, is seeking a 7.8 percent increase in its environment-related budget for the next fiscal year.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry is requesting 159.6 billion yen, up 9.3 percent, while the Education Ministry is calling for a 4.2 percent boost to 45.8 billion yen.

Funding requests for preserving endangered species posted the largest growth of 101 percent, followed by requests for an 85.7 percent increase in funds to cope with toxic wastes.

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among new projects proposed in the budget requests is a joint project with China to protect the Japanese crested ibis in China, which is on the verge of extinction.

Support for Murayama's Political Stance Cheap

[Editorial] [Tokyo] YOMIURI SHIMBUN in Japanese 1 Sep 94 Morning Edition p 2

[Text] Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama's views, such as that on the "constitutionality of the Self-Defense Forces [SDF]," which contradict the basic policies of the Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ], have the support of a great number of the people. However, a majority of Japanese believe that the SDPJ will not be able to change its policies on the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and the SDF at its extraordinary party convention on 3 September. Such was the result of a nationwide poll conducted by YOMIURI SHIMBUN on 27 and 28 August.

Murayama stated his views on the Japan-U.S. security setup, the SDF, the issue of the national flag and national anthem, which are greatly different from the SDPJ's basic policies soon after assuming the premiership. According to YOMIURI's poll, 67 percent "agreed to" the view that "the SDF is constitutional," while 42 percent "disagreed." Those agreeing exceeded those holding a negative view by a slight margin.

With regard to the statement that the policy of demilitarization and neutrality, which the SDPJ has held as its basic principle, "has outlived its usefulness," 41 percent "agreed," while 43 percent "disagreed."

On the other hand, a [illegible] party agreed to "maintaining the Japan-U.S. security agreement," while nearly 70 percent agreed to the view that the "Rising Sun Flag" and "Kimi-ga-yo" should be recognized as the national flag and national anthem, respectively.

According to the poll, 67 percent "supported" the prime minister's views on the whole, while 40 percent "did not support" him.

Reasons cited for support included "continuity in administration policy" (63 percent) and "this will make the SDPJ adopt more realistic policies" (42 percent). On the other hand, reasons cited for refusing to support Murayama's views were: "they are only meant to maintain political power" (49 percent), "they are not trustworthy because they may change soon" (46 percent), "they are a betrayal of SDPJ supporters" and "they were not discussed fully in the SDPJ" (both 27 percent).

In light of the views expressed by the prime minister, the SDPJ is scheduled to convene an extraordinary party convention to work on changing its basic policies. In regard to the question whether the SDPJ will be able to change its traditional policies on the Japan-U.S. security arrangement and the SDF, 26 percent of the pollees said "yes," while 54 percent said "no," indicating a majority hold a skeptical view. Except for the SDPJ supporters,

those answering "no" exceeded those who answered "yes" across all age and occupation categories.

NPT Cautions TV Asahi on Election Reporting

[Editorial] [Tokyo] YOMIURI in English 0330 GMT 2 Sep 94

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 2 (KYODO)—The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications [MPT] issued a warning Friday [2 September] to Asahi National Broadcasting Co. (TV Asahi) over alleged biased coverage of the July 1993 general election for the House of Representatives, ministry officials said.

The ministry, however, found no violation of the law after examining the case and a report submitted by TV Asahi, they said.

According to a transcript presented to the Diet of remarks by then chief news director of TV Asahi Naoki Tsuboi, at a meeting of the National Association of Commercial Broadcasters in September 1993, Tsuboi said he told his staff that "we should by all means block the continuation of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) rule" and help set up a non-LDP coalition government.

Tsuboi told his audience at the association gathering that it was not an order.

The July election resulted in a victory by the non-LDP coalition, creating a government led by Morihiro Hosokawa.

In its report, TV Asahi said no biased reporting was found in the broadcast cases, although it admitted Tsuboi's comments were careless.

"Serious Lack of Political Leadership Reported"

[Unattributed article: "Political World Suffers Serious Lack of Talent: Consequences of Second-Generation Politicians"]

[Text] The quality of politics is rapidly deteriorating. Nagata-cho [district in Tokyo where the Diet is located] has forgotten how to set criteria for "governing the nation." They are making a lot of noise over nothing.

Politics and Politicians are rushing down the road of deterioration, something which they do very well. Citizens, having lost over this noisy Nagata-cho to [illegible], are not aware how detrimental this can be to [illegible] own interests.

The most unfortunate thing for Japanese politics is a severe lack of political talent. It is not that we regret the absence of a strong leader to appear at this time because history teaches us that a strong leader appears only when a national facing crisis. It was only after the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) ended its one-party rule that the

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Japanese people realized that Japan had failed to cultivate a politician suitable to head Japan's decision-making "mechanism." Really, what sort of person is supposed to head a nation's decision-making "mechanism"? It must be a person who should at least understand who he or she is politician.

Moreover, he must be a person who constantly asks himself whether or not he is suitable for this task, and whether or not he is ready to give his life for his country or nation of origin. If this logic results in present, other matters, such as experiences and administrative knowhow are not important at all.

"Why Does a Person Become a Politician?"

There are a noticeable number of politicians who are not prepared to answer this basic question. There men are only thinking about how they can win the game of survival in a raging torrent of political realignment.

Perhaps one can conclude that the political limits set by the "second-generation politicians" have come to light because many second-generation politicians are either destined to become politicians, or they hastily join an election race after the sudden death of their father. Therefore, many of them have not given much thought to the important question "why does a man become a politician?" and have jumped right into the political world. As the saying goes, "A chap born near a temple will chant a sutra unbought." Thus, these second-generation politicians are at least familiar with the minimum requirements to take care of their constituencies and to deal with bureaucrats.

Moreover, that's all they know. And under the 36-year rule of the LDP, these politicians were able to get by with such tactics. On the other hand, politicians who had their own ideas, convictions, and spirit of nationalism, which differed from those held by bureaucrats, were regarded as eccentric and kept at a distance.

Before the notorious "political-bureaucratic-financial" iron triangle was functioning, the character of politicians was seldom the target of questioning by the nationwide media network. That is why these abilities were often misjudged, depending on how strong their ties were with the bureaucratic and financial circles.

Now that this iron triangle has lost much of its power, the true ability of a politician is being exposed.

The reasons for a severe lack of talent in the political world are: first, the political circle is extremely difficult for a new comer to enter; second, to enter this world means that a determined candidate must sacrifice a great deal. If the candidate is a company employee, he has to quit the company. And if he loses the election, he cannot go back to his old job.

The Japanese political sector imposes on its candidates the "highest risk but gives only the lowest return." Only a few persons can enjoy good fortune after they become politicians. There is little guarantee of a good return for the risk they take. Particularly, for those politicians, who want to carry out political activities according to the law, it is not a high paying profession.

The annual income of a Diet member, excluding bonuses, transportation, and correspondence fees is about 15 million yen. After deducting taxes, other expenses, and various membership or party dues, only about 100 thousand yen a month is left, or 0.6 to 0.7 percent of his annual income.

It would be impossible to support a family with so little money left. It is a fact that most politicians have difficulty paying for living expenses, unless they use some of their political funds or do things a bit illegally.

However, if politics is considered as a respectable profession, some honest people may run for election, in spite of the sacrifices. Unfortunately, in Japan, if a respectable person runs in an election, people wonder "why?" The more respectable the person is, the more difficult it is for people to understand why the person is running.

It is logical that because of the high risk involved in running in an election, only some candidates, who do not have to risk their present livelihood and lifestyle, can afford to run for elections. For instance, those who can go back to their former professions, such as physicians, lawyers, private business owners, and house owners are included in this group. In addition, there will be many second-generation politicians, who are the offspring of Diet members or local assemblymen.

As for former bureaucrats, their chances of winning an election are rather high, and even if they lose the election, they can always find a new position without much difficulty. They are clearly on a different situation. Moreover, in the case of a second-generation politician, he has to keep within his constituency a support organization, which benefits both the candidate and the constituency. In short, only those with a "low risk" position have been able to enter politics. This situation has lasted for a long time. No wonder there is a shortage of qualified persons in politics.

Hata Lacks an Understanding of Matters

Because there are politicians, who have not seriously thought about why they wanted to be politicians in the first place and who repeat the same pattern of pursuing their personal interests, the quality of politics is in decline. The Hata administration symbolizes this situation.

Even those who know Hata well do not understand his political philosophy. The public's political consciousness is so low that they do not question why Hata became prime minister, other than he is just a "nice person."

A U.S. reporter, who attended Hata's press conference right after his inauguration, expressed his opinion of Hata, saying: "Hata could be the most outstanding

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reader on the world, for as you see, he said nothing understandable on his 100-minute press conference."

Hata's speech is not clear—even in Japanese. The interpreter had a hard time simultaneously interpreting Hata's Japanese into English. It was no wonder that foreign reporters could not understand the translation. Perhaps, because of this difficulty, much of the contents of this press conference ended up not being reported.

Hata made a blunder in answering the following question:

> [Question] You said you would aim for 'politics using plain words.' Do you mean that there have been leading politicians, who have used incomprehensible words in politics? Is it Mr. Takeshita or Mr. Ozawa?"

> [Hata] I said that during the election campaign. And, I believe that the Takeshita faction did some of that in its politics, and Mr. Ozawa is that kind of that. But it does not mean that everyone is doing that.

Of course, the actual answer was many times longer than this and much more ambiguous, as he has the reputation of being talkative and uses empty words. I do not mean to conclude that speech is the only qualification for a politician. However, in Hata's case, there are occasions that clearly make one doubt his ability to comprehend matters.

Jun Eto described Hata as a "salaryman reading the Four evening news, standing against a pillar on the platform at a train station." The public watches Hata with somewhat warm eyes, even though he has not accomplished anything nor perhaps because he has not done anything. But support for the cabinet is high, over 50 percent.

If Hata can receive such a high rate of support (for doing nothing), one wonders what was going on when Prime Minister Hosokawa was in power and received an unbelievably high support rate of 80 percent. On the night of Hosokawa's resignation on 8 April, how many citizens were clinging to the iron gate outside the prime minister's office, pleading for Hosokawa not to quit? No one.

Eight out of 10 people supported Hosokawa, but when he resigned, no noise was made for him. Moreover, when a person without any political philosophy succeeded him, people did not protest. It is a mystery, what is happening in this country.

Tough Unprepared for a Political Vacuum

Politicians are responsible for having taken politics too rightly. But can't the public also to be blamed for this? Japan is a nation with truly foolish people who do not realize that they are the ones who have to pay for it all in the end. A certain ministerial official expressed his concern: "If Prime Minister Hata had a sudden accident, nothing has been decided, as to who should take over and lead the country." In the United States, the constitution designates the vice president as the president's successor, if anything should happen to the president. If something happens to both of them, the constitution also designates who will take over.

In Japan, nothing has been decided. A "deputy prime minister" has no constitutional backing, and he cannot automatically become prime minister, if something happens to the prime minister. However, when the party in power holds a majority, the selection of the next prime minister will go rather smoothly. Under the present situation, in which the ruling coalition is a minority, it is certain that there will be trouble deciding who will lead the selection of the next prime minister.

Moreover, if all sorts of ruling combinations are possible, it will take even a longer time to select the next leader. And while the selection is going on, there will be a complete political vacuum. Somehow, crisis management is totally ignored in this country. It is scary that not many people are aware of this.

By the time this magazine reaches readers, the political situation will have come to a conclusion. At this point of writing, 23 June, I have no way of predicting whether the Hata administration will continue, whether a new administration will emerge, or if there will be a general election.

However, I think that the low quality of politics and politicians will essentially remain unchanged. The SDPJ, having once joined the ruling coalition, is looking for a chance to return to political power. They are crying to the coalition: "If you resign or impose as a matter of form, we will join with you."

The reason the SDPJ left the ruling coalition is that their policy compromises reached limitations. They strongly protested not having been informed of forming the "Kaishin," a legislative alliance, and used it as an excuse to leave the coalition. Nevertheless, their keenness in trying to return to power, ignoring policy differences, is amazing.

Moreover, the shabby state of the LDP, the largest opposition party, is disgusting. LDP President Kono, challenging the minority government, says things as: "It is outrageous for Prime Minister Hata, a minority leader, to represent Japan at the Naples summit meeting." However, minority or not, once a person is elected and designated prime minister, he remains the representative of our country.

As long as he represents Japan, it is natural that he attends the summit meeting. First of all, there is a rule among advanced nations that domestic politics is not to be discussed at international gatherings.

The LDP executives ceaselessly call for a nonconfidence motion against the Hata cabinet. The more noise they make, the more the public become uninterested. In numbers, if parties such as the SDPJ, Sakigake, and

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others agree to the nonconfidence motion, the motion will be passed. But it is not clear who they want to vote nonconfidence, and if they succeed, what kind of government they want to establish.

Their action resembles a freckled child demanding candies in front of a cheap candy store.

In the midst of this deteriorating Japanese political situation, it seems as though only Ozawa's Progress Party sticks out. The political composition is still "Ozawa versus anti-Ozawa."

Single-Seat Electoral System Will Sort Out Other Things

If observed carefully, the LDP is clearly divided into two groups. One group is led by Michio Watanabe, who aims for a "two-for merger" [conservative merger] to win back political power, even with the help of Ozawa. The other group, "Shinseiki" [New Century], centers around V.R.A. [Taku Yamasaki, Koichi Kato, and Junichiro Koizumi], who fiercely oppose Ozawa.

Although each of these two groups calls for a great union of policy and political line, their policies are not that different.

Under the current political situation and considering that the SDPJ and Shinseito control hands last August [1993], when the Hosokawa administration was established, it would be possible to have any party combination, except for the Japan Communist Party [JCP].

The situation today is very appropriately described by Ozawa as "I can sleep with any woman I want." However, when the ASAHI SHIMBUN published this remark, indirectly quoting Ozawa, Ozawa retort, accusing ASAHI SHIMBUN as using "either communistic or black journalism." This started a skirmish between Ozawa and the press.

But is the press qualified to criticize Ozawa, including ASAHI SHIMBUN? Was it not ASAHI SHIMBUN that created the Ozawa myth by publishing a book *Ichiro Ozawa Explored* and allowed Ozawa to throw his weight around? Arguing about whether Ozawa said or did not say that he would sleep with "any woman" will only make politics go down hill.

Regrettably, the trend toward deteriorating politics may gain force as time goes on. The lower house will soon introduce a single-seat electoral system making it even harder for political newcomers to be elected. The chance to promote policy matters will never materialize, although this was the aim of electoral system reformers. The example of South Korea, which introduced a single-seat electoral system and is having problems, proves this. Under a single-seat electoral system, a candidate cannot even run for election, unless the candidate has the support of the party executives. There will be candidates lined up in 300 districts, who will be worrying about the regime or mood of their party executives.

Moreover, a winner will be decided by approximately 1 percent of the votes, therefore, organization-support votes are more solid and effective than floating votes. In other words, contrary to citizens' wishes, politics will take a turn for the worse.

• Japan Communist Party at Turning Point

96JP0146A Tokyo SEKAI in Japanese Aug 96 pp 137-140

[Article in "World Trends" column by journalist Masumi Fukatsu: "The Japan Communist Party is Standing at a Crossroad—First Party Convention Since Collapse of Soviet Union. Does It Recognize Situation?"]

[Text] *After an interval of four years, the Japan Communist Party [JCP] will hold its 20th party congress for five days, beginning on 19 July, at a party training facility in Ito. In the four years since the last congress in July 1992, the world has witnessed the historic events of the unification of East and West Germany, the breakup of the Soviet Communist Party, and the death of the Soviet Union. The tumultuous consequences of these events affected even the JCP by expulsion of former chairman Sanzo Nosaka. How will the JCP steer its way through the rough seas of history?*

Opposition From General Council Now

When someone says 20th congress, if one is getting on in years, one probably cannot help but recall the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party in 1956. It was a congress during which, at a secret session, Khrushchev stunned the world by giving a speech fiercely critical of Stalin. Of course, it is merely that the numbers for the two congresses happened to coincide, but just as the Soviet party's congress was a great turning point in history, the JCP congress may also leave a deep imprint on the history of Japan's communist movement.

What surprises one at a single reading of the measures that will be proposed to the congress is that the perception of the international situation since the collapse of the Soviet Union and the historical view of the socialist movement are just too far removed from the common sense of the average citizen. For example, in the draft of the revised platform, the former socialist countries of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are described as "countries that aspire to socialism" or "countries that set out on the road toward socialism." In other words, it is saying that the former Soviet Union and eastern bloc countries aspired to socialism, but collapsed without having been able to attain the actual condition of a socialist society. The description "countries that aspire" includes the perception that it was not socialism. Then, how would one describe that system?

At its 14th congress, in 1977, the JCP stipulated that the countries that called themselves socialist at that time were at a formative stage that had not reached the stage

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that demonstrates the essential value of socialism, and flattered itself by calling it "a new theory by which the scales fall from one's eyes." The aim of this was probably to counter the Soviet Communist Party's assertion that it was "at an advanced stage of socialism," and to emphasize the JCP's independence, but this time the JCP lowered its assessment still further, saying that Soviet socialism was merely at a stage of "preparation" which precedes the period of formation.

On the other hand, the draft revision of the party platform gave high praise, saying, "The socialist revolution that occurred in Russia ... contributed to world progress by accomplishments that demonstrated the true value of scientific socialism. In particular, the fact that the new government advocated and put into practice such things as self-determination of peoples, peace, equality of the sexes, an eight-hour workday system, a system of paid vacations, and a social security system, angered the working masses and oppressed peoples of the world, and exerted influence even on capitalist countries." How in the world should one interpret this lack of consistency?

This contradiction has arisen from ignoring the fact that socialist systems actually existed in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. It is probably a matter of extremely wanting to prevent the collapse of the Soviet Union from influencing the communist movement in Japan, but history is composed of facts, so one can also say that the JCP arbitrarily rewrote history. The same intention can also be gathered from the draft revision's description: "The collapse of the ruling system in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe was not a failure of scientific socialism; it was bankruptcy of the hegemonism and bureaucratic dictatorism that broke away from scientific socialism."

"The Cold War Has Not Ended" Theses

Let us give another concrete example. Chapter 1 of the draft resolution, which corresponds to a draft campaign platform for an ordinary political party, in the section titled "The Error of the 'Theses That the Cold War Has Ended,'" stresses that: "Originating in the fact that the military bloc centered on the Soviet Union broke up, an argument that 'the cold war has ended' is flooding the world, but that is a fundamental error which is blind to the reality that the cold war system centered on the United States survives and is being reorganized and strengthened."

It must be said that this, too, is a passage based on an unreasonable perception of the world, which ignores objective reality because it fears a backlash against the movement. That the Soviet Union and its military bloc, which were one of the parties concerned in the cold war, were destroyed, and that the political and military confrontation by the two great East and West camps which divided on a global scale has ended are obvious facts. After the 1989 U.S.-Soviet summit conference on Malta, the United Nation also advocated the building of a new world order and is shifting the emphasis of its foreign policy to the United Nations and economic diplomacy.

However, the draft resolution presents the analysis that, "as well as having a system for aggression and oppression of those outside its area, beginning with developing nations, the military bloc centered on the United States is strengthening still more its role as a device for military and economic domination of the peoples outside its area," and it considers the thesis that the cold war has ended to be a fundamental error that is blind to world reality. It is true that, in the world since the end of the cold war, fear of unipolar rule has become stronger, and there are many countries that are sick of the self-righteousness of the United States and its attitude that smacks of forcing people to do things, but to say, just because of that, that "the cold war has not ended," is a forced argument.

The 6 April 1996 edition of the MAINICHI SHIMBUN introduced an interesting fact about this cold war question. According to a serialized article titled "The Negative the Active Fault," in October 1993 the JCP's Committee of Intellectuals and Persons of Culture called together party researchers for a meeting and tried to convince them of the "theses denying the end of the cold war," which had been formally confirmed as party policy at a general meeting of the Central Committee the previous month. But objections continued to come from the researchers, such as "it does not make sense in scholarly terms," so in the end the best the committee could do was to say "you are free to say what you want, but in work related to the party, we would like you to refrain from expressing the theses that the cold war has ended."

The JCP party organ, AKAHATA, attacks this article as a "pack of lies," but an article titled "Toward Revising the Description of the Cold War in the Comprehensive Dictionary of Social Science," appeared in AKAHATA of 30 October 1995. It says that the content of the description "is content which could be interpreted as if the cold war was equal to the U.S.-Soviet conflict, and that if the Soviet Union collapsed, the cold war would end, and a peaceful world would be realized, so the dictionary staff is pushing ahead with preparations to revise this defect, will insert a table of revisions in the dictionaries currently being sold, and will provide a table of revisions upon request from those who have already purchased the dictionary." This article is sufficient to cast doubt upon the "pack of lies" explanation.

The dictionary was published in 1992 by Shin Nippon Publishing, which is affiliated with the JCP, reading the entry in question concerning the cold war, one cannot understand at all why they have to go to all the trouble of revising it. After having defined cold war as "a word that refers to the policies of military and political confrontation of the U.S. and Soviet camps from immediately after World War II, and the international tensions which

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were produced by it," the description states, "when U.S.-Soviet cooperation was progressing after the advent of Gorbachev, at the Malta summit at the end of 1989 the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union confirmed 'the end of the cold war.' Subsequently, amidst such realities as the breakup of the Warsaw Pact structure and the disappearance of the Soviet Union, the confrontational relationship between capitalist and socialist military blocs that was called the cold war ceased to exist, but the United States continues to adopt new power policies in the name of a 'new world order.'" A further view looks at it from the viewpoint of its parts on international politics, or from the viewpoint of the average citizen. I think there is no problem with this description. The dictionary's forerunner is the *Dictionary of Social Science*, the first edition of which was published in 1967; the outline of the description of the cold war must have been in current use for over 20 years. Yet AKAHATA attacked it, saying, "This content not only fails to recognize the essence of imperialism, it is also unsuitable from both historical fact and the reality that the United States and so on are promoting a buildup of military power." From the standpoint of the scholars who wrote the dictionary, with it even being called "also unsuitable from historical fact," by their consciences as scholars they probably cannot remain silent.

The Inner-workings of "Infallible Scientific Theory"

And yet, why did this kind of argument suddenly surface at this time? It is probable because at the party member study meeting organized by MAINICHI SHIMBUN and at other debates within the party involving all general resolutions, intellectual party members advanced objections to the policy of the Central Committee and brought up the dictionary's description of "cold war" as the basis for the objections. One can assume that the leadership, which had been argued into silence, had to call for revising the dictionary's description. That can also be gathered from the statement of Eizo Kobayashi, chief of the Indoctrination [Meisei Kyoiku] Bureau (member of the Presidium) at the meeting of the chiefs of prefectural indoctrination departments which was held around the time of the party-member study meeting.

Presidium member Kobayashi's statement is found in its entirety in the 1 November 1993 edition of AKAHATA HYORON TOKUSHUBAN and is a very interesting statement which relates in a frank manner the undesirable effect which the theme of the end of the cold war has on the JCP organization. Kobayashi acknowledges that "the argument that the cold war has ended and that, consequently, the conflict between conservative and progressive has ceased to exist, has also infiltrated the party" and reveals a sense of crisis: "to say that the conflict between conservative and progressive has ceased to exist is to say that the class struggle has disappeared; it is to say that the revolutionary movements and reform movements are no longer needed; it affects the principles on which the Japan Communist Party is founded."

Certainly, just because the cold war has ended does not mean that all sorts of social problems and political points of contention will be solved, and it is strange to link the end of the cold war to disappearance of the conflict between conservative and progressive. But it is also abnormal to ignore the objective world situation and emphasize "continuation of the cold war" to the point of altering the content of a dictionary. To put it clearly, to the JCP movement it would be more convenient for "the cold war to continue, and for there to exist dangerous ambitions of Japan's ruling class and U.S. imperialism." The fatal ideological nature of the world communism movement, including also the Soviet Union-Eastern Europe model socialist systems that collapsed, has been exposed in the two concrete examples above. In a word, it is a nature which, in order to try to logically explain the reality of a changing society by "infallible scientific theory," confines reality within a framework of theory and tries to discard or forcibly bend the parts that protrude. Doing such things as changing a country that was once called "the fatherland of the revolution" to "a country that aspired to socialism," and insisting that "the cold war has been revamped and intensified," and finally revising even a dictionary, should also probably be called a comedy (tragedy?) that has arisen from a nature that overemphasizes theory and neglects reality. There are also objections to the content of the draft resolution within the JCP. The opinion "I think that the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe were socialist countries that possessed the reality of socialist economies, even while containing insurmountable contradictions" is found in the special serialized article "An Opinion on the Draft Resolution of the Party Congress" which began in AKAHATA HYORON TOKUSHUBAN in mid-June. There are also indications that there were divergent views within the leadership class over concerning the thesis that the cold war continues. Should one ask to what extent the expression of the free opinions of such party members is guaranteed and to what extent they are adopted, one can only say that it is very much in doubt from the operation of the JCP organization up till now.

The Mystery of the Maruyama Article Criticism

Actually, another question of the kind that makes one want to shake one's head in disbelief was included in the congress's draft resolution. It was that criticism of an article that political scientist Masao Maruyama wrote 38 years ago was written into the platform. The Maruyama article was published as the opening article in the March 1956 issue of the magazine SHISO and was later included in *Between Wars and the Postwar Period* [*Senchu to sengo no aida*] under the title "The Blind Spot in the Theses of Responsibility for the War". It questioned whether, in addition to the emperor's responsibility for the war, the JCP, which had been unable to prevent the war, did not also have responsibility for it.

The organ of a group that had defected from the JCP employed this, and criticized the party, saying, "The logic of the emperor system has spread even to the JCP."

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so a fierce campaign began, and finally there was criticism into the platform: "The very end of World War II could makes clear the lack of logic for the kind of attacks which say that the JCP also has responsibility for the war." Doubts about "whether it is an appropriate matter for the platform" were put forth even by party members, and even most party leaders puzzled over it, thinking, "That seems a bit...."

Both the criticism of the thesis that the cold war has ended and the criticism of the Maruyama article are campaigns led by 85-year-old Central Committee Chairman Kenji Miyamoto. If we regard him as the Miyamoto who attacked the Soviet Union's *perestroika* as "the greatest error since the death of Lenin," it is probable based on the firm conviction that one must not recognize any argument that would cast doubt on the communist movement's reason for existence. But has not that stubbornness come to be back-to-back with a sense of crisis that, after *perestroika*, even Japan's communist movement, which is over 70 years old, cannot remain indifferent to the turmoil of history which has pushed the world Marxist movement?

Government's Crisis Management Efforts Analyzed

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[Article by journalist Eiji Aono: "At the Time of Kim Il-sung's Death, the Prime Minister's Residence Did Not Function"]

JIJI PRESS carried a flash report that "Pyongyang Radio at exactly 0800 reported that President Kim Il-sung of North Korea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), has died.

0004 on 9 July. The first delivery of the "big news" to the Prime Minister's Official Residence was a mass media report urgently delivered by the Cabinet Information Research Office [CIRO].

At that time, the North Korean unit of "RP (Radio Press)," which specializes in monitoring foreign government-run presses and has a close relationship with the CIRO, was also on stand-by because Pyongyang radio had made a preliminary announcement at 2200 that it "will make a special broadcast at 0000." The RP monitored Pyongyang radio at the same time as JIJI PRESS and reported to the Official Residence through CIRO, but due to its physical delivery method, was behind JIJI PRESS.

At that time, principal cabinet members such as Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama, Foreign Minister Yohei Kono, and so on were attending the Naples Summit, and were therefore absent. But it is natural that, even though it was an "Official Residence without a master," the special programs of NHK and the private stations which went on the air one after another had great interest in the activities of the Official Residence. The situation was an emergency one because it concerned the greatest security issue in the post-war period.

Within half an hour, each station relayed scenes from the Official Residence, reporting that "Chief Cabinet Secretary Kozo Igarashi and Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Nobuo Ishihara were already in the Residence in the morning and were standing by. By around 0830, Director General Nakatani Tamon of the Cabinet Councillors' Office on External Affairs arrived. Vice Foreign Minister Kunihiko Saito and the Foreign Ministry's Asia Bureau Director Yu Kawashima have also rushed in and are now charged with handling a response." Because it was Saturday, there must have been many in the audience who received the impression of a "quick government reaction."

But in fact, that was not the case. The reason Chief Cabinet Secretary Igarashi and Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Ishihara had been standing by since morning and that Director General Tamon had arrived on a hurry was, in fact, not the death of Kim Il-sung. The truth is merely that they had gathered at the Official Residence responding to reports earlier in the day that "Prime Minister Murayama had fallen ill in Naples." Moreover, each had "voluntarily" come in by chance.

"Government crisis management" — it has been a long time since this expression came into use. It is well known that, during the Nakasone government, a reorganization took place along with a strengthening of the cabinet's crisis management function and a new "Security Affairs Office" (CSAO) was created in the cabinet. Since then, Japan has experienced "crises" brought about by the former Soviet Union's coup d'etat incident (1991) [year as published], the Gulf war, and so on.

Yet the Government once again made mistakes and revealed its poor crisis management structure.

After the death of Kim Il-sung was first reported, specialists unanimously warned that "The next couple of days will be the most critical time," because the situation is such that it is totally impossible for anyone to predict what will happen, even whether the death, in fact, resulted from natural causes as was officially announced, or whether a coup d'etat has taken place, if civil war will break out, will there conduct acts of war, and so on.

The internal circumstances centered on core government personnel on 9 and 10 July for the most part have not been made public. But when I consider the actual situation revealed by the testimony of people concerned, I can not help but say that crisis management in Japan is in a sad condition.

Before I expose the inside situation, first, I want to verify the point of whether they could have earlier discovered the sudden death of Kim Il-sung.

Was There Prior Information?

It had long been confirmed that Kim Il-sung had a heart problem. Four years ago, an unscheduled DPRK civilian

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aircraft arrived at an intermediate airport to be refueled and remained there for a long time.

"The purpose was to pick up and transport a Swiss heart specialist to Pyongyang. This was for the replacement of Kim Il-sung's pacemaker. But the law in the Geneva Canton does not permit Swiss physicians to treat patients outside of the country. So despite a strong request by the North Koreans, it was turned down." (according to a source in the Geneva UN Representative's Office)

Kim's "hospitalization" was mentioned again in the late evening of last year. So the intelligence agencies of Japan, the United States, and South Korea were already aware of the fact that Kim Il-sung had a heart problem, high blood pressure, and diabetes.

"The analysis was that his diabetes was especially serious and there were various symptoms of complications developing." (according to an informed source in Seoul)

But former President Carter, who visited North Korea in late June, reported that "he appeared very vigorous and he himself (Kim Il-sung) said that 'I will hang in there for another 10 years.'"

During the same period, Mutsuoki Miki (former Prime Minister Takeo Miki's eldest son) met with him and spoke of her impression that "his handshake was really strong, so I felt he was in quite good health." No one of the Japanese, U.S., or South Korean Governments expected that the health problems of Kim Il-sung would surface immediately." (according to an informed source in Seoul)

Collecting health data on dictators who rule closed nations is not easy, even for the Foreign Ministry and intelligence organizations.

Soon after the Pyongyang broadcast on 9 July, within several hours counterparts in the Japanese, U.S., and South Korean intelligence services exchanged information on the phone. Not only did the Japanese not have any prior information, neither did the CIA (the United States Central Intelligence Agency) or NSP (South Korean National Security Planning Division).

The NSP had only obtained the information that "on 1 July, Kim Il-sung handed [as published] credentials to the Jordanian ambassador who arrived to take up his post in Pyongyang. This was his last officially confirmed act, and right after that he seems to have entered the hospital." This had been reported to the Blue House (President's official residence).

Also, the Japanese, U.S., and South Korean defense authorities' monitors had received no prior indications of any change in the North Korean People's Army, and no irregular communications system situation had appeared. The same thing was said for the Pyongyang Capitol Defense Division and the DMZ Front Corps.

In other words, regarding the information which had arrived on the desks of the intelligence services and defense authorities of Japan, the United States, and South Korea, there was absolutely no prior indications to cause anyone to suspect that Kim Il-sung's death was anything other than a natural one.

The problem is what happened afterward.

As I have mentioned earlier, when the news of the century hit the entire world, the Japanese prime minister was suffering from a stomach ailment and was hospitalized in Naples.

The cause for his ailment was that "since he had arrived in Naples, Prime Minister Murayama's state of tension was at its peak." The highest "point" for the prime minister was the U.S.-Japanese summit meeting, which was held prior to the (G-7) summit. The prime minister had used all his energy in preparation, and his tension was at a peak.

At the bilateral summit meeting, however, contrary to expectations, he was able to fully convey his message to President Clinton. Relieved, the prime minister guzzled beer that night. His internal system, which had been weakened by tension and stress, reacted immediately." (according to a concerned official in the Foreign Ministry)

It often happens that people, lost in the mountains and then rescued, have to be hospitalized due to stomach convulsions after eating. It must have been the same situation for Prime Minister Murayama.

No one has pointed it out, but a question must be raised about the Foreign Ministry's responsibility in regard to Prime Minister Murayama's hospitalization.

The prime minister has long had gastrointestinal troubles. In fact, he has already been in the hospital once this year. The Foreign Ministry did not have the data on the state of his health, and had allowed him to eat and drink immoderately. For this alone, from the aspect of crisis management, the Foreign Ministry failed.

The hospitalized prime minister aside, the principal cabinet members such as Foreign Minister Yohei Kono, Ryutaro Hashimoto, minister of International Trade and Industry, and so on naturally received the first report of Kim's death. But the situation was such that "the schedule of meetings and so on had been so tightly made that there was absolutely no time to discuss the death of Kim Il-sung" (according to an accompanying reporter), and all responses were left to the people who remained in Tokyo.

Let me get to my main theme. What did the people who were "holding down the fort" in Tokyo do?

First, I am puzzled by the government response immediately following the first report of Kim Il-sung's death. As I mentioned earlier, Chief Cabinet Secretary Igarashi, Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Ishihara, and Director

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General Tatsuo happened to be in the Official Residence because of Prime Minister Murayama's cluster in Nagoya, but Cabinet Information Research Office Director Yoshio Ohwari and Foreign Ministry Asia Bureau Director General Kawashima and others came to the Prime Minister's Official Residence after they had finished analyzing information at their respective ministries and agencies.

At the CIRO, under the leadership of Director Ohwari, immediately after the Pyongyang broadcast they made an emergency call to their personnel working in the DPRK department and had them reporting by 10 around 0130. They dispatched the first report to the Prime Minister's Official Residence that "there is no movement of the North Korean forces."

The proper practice should have been for Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Ishihara, who was at the Official Residence, to have quickly mobilized senior officials of the relevant ministries and agencies. But according to the testimony of a number of reporters who were assigned to the Official Residence, he surprisingly did not order his secretary to call the ministries and agencies, including the CIRO.

What in the world were Chief Cabinet Secretary Igarashi, who was the acting prime minister, and Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Ishihara thinking? I can not detect even a shred of leadership in them.

Cabinet Security Affairs Office Participation Would Be Too Conspicuous

What is even more incomprehensible is the fact that no one from the Cabinet Security Affairs Office (CSAO) had come to the Official Residence as of 4 July. All the contacts between the CSAO and the Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary had been by telephone. After the initial report, CSAO Director Tamotsu Inoue and Councilor Shoichi Ichiguwa had rushed over to the CSAO on the sixth floor of the prime minister's office building and, while on standby, were collecting further information. But they were never called to the Official Residence. The CSAO is located only one to two minutes walking distance from the Official Residence. Yet, why weren't the CSAO officials called?

The CSAO overall handles the various issues concerning national security and is responsible for holding national security conferences. To achieve these purposes, it is organized with officials seconded from different ministries and agencies, and it can respond to various security problems by "sucking up" information from each of the ministries and agencies.

At the time of the Gulf war, the CSAO filled the position of director of the Secretariat for the Countermeasures Headquarters of the Official Residence and chaired the working level meetings for the security conferences. But the people said that, "Because it did not have its own information, the CSAO was somewhat left out. Those of us who were working on the materials could not help but feel sorry for the CSAO director." (according to a then-secretary)

But as for the issue of economic sanctions in connection with the suspicion of North Korean nuclear weapons development, it had managed the secretly held conferences composed of officials from each ministry and agency. It had finally started functioning as originally intended when the CSAO was established.

Staff members are sent to the CSAO not only from the Defense Agency, but also from the Ministry of Transportation. So there should have been many things it could have done.

For instance, it could have ordered the Transportation Ministry's Civil Aviation Bureau to find out if civilian aircraft which were flying near North Korea might be picking up any abnormal communications within North Korea. Or it could have arranged the collection of information by the Maritime Security Agency. The year before last, an ANA pilot flying to Beijing caught on his radio a heated exchange between a Chinese civil aviation aircraft, which was refused a landing at Pyongyang International Airport, and the control tower. This caused some tensions for a time in the Japanese Government.

On 4 July, a newspaper reporter who was covering the Official Residence revealed the following.

"The CSAO had contacted the Official Residence saying that 'We are ready to gather over to the Official Residence at any time.' But a secretary instructed by Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Ishihara, turned the offer down. He said that 'if the CSAO comes over here, it will become too conspicuous, so please refrain from coming.' It seemed that Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Ishihara did not want the press, who were covering the Official Residence, to get too excited."

It seems that as Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Ishihara's mind, the image perceived by the mass media, rather than national security, took priority. Needless to repeat, the CSAO is one of the most important parts of the Cabinet Secretariat. It is totally absurd to think its participation would be "too conspicuous." I also want to point out the fact that no one was summoned from the Defense Agency. Not only were the Joint Staff Council and the ranking officers of the ground, maritime, and air defense forces not called, not even the civilian bureaucrats were called by the Official Residence. It is said that Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Ishihara did not want to call them on the same grounds as with the CSAO.

We must not forget to recognize that North Korea is a "militarist nation." We do not need to hear the opinion of a specialist to know this. It should be all too clear that it is indispensable to obtain the advice of military specialists to analyze information on North Korea.

But why Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Ishihara understood to be important was to get it on the calendar only

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the Foreign Ministry. In other words, the deputy chief cabinet secretary thought of the North Korean issue only as a "foreign affairs issue."

The sources of information for Mr. Kawashima, the Asia Bureau director general in the Foreign Ministry, were the South Korean Government and his counterparts in the American Government. The information [External Affairs Councillor's Office] Director General Tanino (former MOFA Asia Bureau Director) obtained came from his acquaintances among people in the Chinese Government and in the South Korean Government. This was information gained, in a way, through his private connections, which he brought to the Official Residence.

The Foreign Ministry also obtains information on the movement of the North Korean People's Army from the U.S. Government and so on, but still, it is not a special-ized organization. Moreover, Foreign Ministry bureau-crats do not receive any training on military intelligence and have no feel for it. So it could be dangerous for them to handle such matters.

Last May when a working level conference was held which involved members from each ministry and agency concerned with national security, the following took place.

The main point of the conference was to analyze the North Korean situation. A senior official attending from the Foreign Ministry's International Information Bureau introduced information provided by "its own intelli-gence sources," that North Korea had recently estab-lished an increased number of observation posts near its Chinese border. He claimed that the situation was serious, that "tension between China and North Korea has been rising."

But the Defense Agency, which had obtained the same information, accurately grasped the nature of the obser-vation posts as aimed at preventing a flow of refugees and escapees from North Korea to China.

This is a typical example of how, even if one obtains information, unless one has good sense and accumulated knowledge, one will make the wrong judgement. And it is good proof that it is dangerous to rely only on the Foreign Ministry's information.

The Defense Agency and National Police Agency Were Also Ignored

Without obtaining information from other countries as the Foreign Ministry does, the Japanese Defense Agency has been accurately monitoring the movement, for example, of the North Korean People's Army. The volume of information is also considerable. The Defense Agency staff who were called urgently on that day grasped the situation within one hour that not only the Armed Forces, but also the citizens were abnormally quiet in North Korea.

The Joint Staff Council had established a Joint Informa-tion Countermeasures Office to bring together informa-tion from the Ground, Maritime, and Air Self Defense Forces. As for information analysis, they had been on a "stand-by OK" from a considerably earlier time.

As I stated earlier, however, neither uniformed nor civilian personnel were called to the Official Residence on that day. I would think that the Official Residence should have invited at least Yasuo Okushi, director of the Second Staff Council Office of the Joint Staff Council (in charge of intelligence) and Naosuke Murata, Bureau of Defense Policy director general. Even though there were no movements by North Korean forces, it was a situation in which anything could happen.

The Japanese mass media cannot be so staged as to believe immediately that the Self Defense Forces are to engage in emergency mobilization, even if Joint Staff Council and Defense Agency officials were called to the Official Residence.

Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Ishihara, who ignored the CSAC and the Defense Agency, also had a "previous offense" last spring. When then-Prime Minister Mori-hiro Hosokawa was told directly by President Clinton at the U.S.-Japan Leadership Summit about the considera-ble resolve the United States had toward North Korea, the Official Residence was in a turmoil.

At that time, as Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Ishi-hara's decision, the Security Affairs Office director, the Cabinet Information Research Office director Shunji Yanai, the Foreign Ministry Comprehensive Foreign Policy Bureau director and Hatsuhisa Takashima, the For-eign Ministry International Information Bureau director, were quietly brought in, one by one. On that occasion a full-scale, detailed instruction was given to them as to what would be the Japanese Government's response if, for some [illegible] a decision for economic sanctions was taken at the United Nations.

At that time also, Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Ishi-hara's group couldn't make [illegible] whether to call General Murata, [illegible] Bureau of Defense policy director. But in the end, it was decided not to. The reason was the same as it was this time: it makes things too conspicuous.

An official in charge of intelligence unhappily made the following comment.

"On 9 July, it was impossible to predict what would happen. Being prepared for a worst case scenario, we should have mobilized the crisis management team and made a thorough analysis by gathering together profes-sionals."

In addition to the Defense Agency, there is another important agency which was not called on the 9 July.

That is the National Police Agency. Normally, Security Bureau Director Kiyotaka Sugayama should have been called. Aside from its intelligence gathering ability, when

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actual crisis management is considered, not only the Official Residence, but many of the ministries and agencies must rely on police power, which possesses working divisions of 220,000 police officers.

But Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Ishihara and the people who staffed the Official Residence must have totally failed to recognize this.

"In the National Police Agency too, senior officials of the Security Bureau arrived promptly at their office, and by (0130), urgent orders attributed to Security Bureau Director Sugatsuma were sent to all prefectural police headquarters to issue an emergency summons of officers on change." (according to a prefectural police headquarters head)

Further, also as for the Public Security Investigation Agency, the department in charge immediately assembled an emergency team, but Vice Director Jun Matsuura and Second Investigation Department Head Mitsuhiro Sugatsuma were not contacted by the Official Residence.

The situation was the same with the Maritime Safety Agency. If a disturbance were to break out in North Korea, the surge of a large number of refugees would be feared. Shouldn't Vice Director Tashikuni Hirano or Coastal and Rescue Department Head Masanao Saka have been called to the residence or to the National Security Affairs Office?

In the end, a truly inadequate crisis management structure lasted a whole day, one in which a very limited number of people, mainly Foreign Ministry officials, gathered in the Official Residence and communicated by telephone with other ministries and agencies. What there were those senior government officials, from the administrative vice foreign minister on down who gathered in the residence, doing? Another reporter who was covering the Official Residence offers the following.

"The fact is, although they did some analysis of information, they spent the bulk of the time preparing the government's statement."

Ultimately, it was approaching 1700 when all the ministries and agencies concerned received notification that "Tomorrow, we will hold a meeting to analyze our information." After all that blank period, finally, a decision was made that the first comprehensive analysis meeting of all the ministries and agencies involved was to be held on the 10th.

The decision to hold the meeting was made on Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Ishihara's "determination," but it was merely relayed to each ministry and agency by a secretary in a business-like manner. Though they say that it was because "there was so little information," I can not help but suspect that again they did not want to stir the press covering the Official Residence.

By the way, the information which had been collected in the Official Residence at that stage was:

—There is no change in the North Korean People's Forces.

—Scheduled flights from China to Pyongyang are operating.

—Neither the South Korean Government nor the U.S. Government had any information on which to speculate that the cause of death was anything other than natural.

These conclusions was that, from the above information, a crisis of a military nature could be eliminated for the present.

(900) the following day, 10 July.

At the chief cabinet secretary's office in the prime minister's Official Residence, the senior officials from ministries and agencies gathered and a meeting was held. There were nine members present: Chief Cabinet Secretary Igarashi; Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Ishihara; Tamon, director of the Cabinet Councilor's Office on External Affairs; Tsuchiya, director of the Cabinet Security Affairs Office; Omori, director of the Cabinet Information Research Office; Murata, policy director of the Bureau of Defense; Security Bureau Director Sugatsuma; Asia Bureau Director Kawashima; and Gotaro Ogawa, Foreign Ministry International Information Bureau councilor (Director Shibuya was on an official trip). The television news program showed pictures of these senior officials who arrived at the Official Residence one after another and disappeared quickly into the chief cabinet secretary's office. This meeting had somehow come to be called the "Emergency Information Analysis Meeting" and gained an image that this was the Japanese Government's top meeting to consider information.

But the reality is totally different.

To begin with, on what basis was this "information analysis meeting" held? A meeting under such a name has never been held in the past, and there is no legal authority for it.

Fundamentally, they should have held a "Joint Cabinet Intelligence Meeting." Such a meeting also has no legal basis, but cabinet regulations set out that such a meeting "be held once a month." Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Ishihara is the chairman, the executive secretariat is located in the Cabinet Information Research Office, and the director of CIRO acts as the moderator. The other members are the CSAO director, the Defense Agency Bureau of Defense Policy director, the National Police Agency Security Bureau director, the Public Security Investigation Agency deputy director, and the Foreign Ministry International Information Bureau director.

The character of this meeting has been erroneously reported in some newspapers, but it is a top level meeting for the exchange of information on national

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security. In fact, the meeting's purpose is to provide Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Ishihara with information, and no unified conclusions are to be produced. During this meeting, which is held in the small dining room in the basement of the Official Residence, note-taking is prohibited. The members are, for the most part, regular attendees and information management on the contents of meeting discussions is thorough.

Last fall, a strengthening of the information-gathering ability of the Official Residence was advocated, and the previous once a month meeting held on the second Tuesday was changed to a two Mondays a month meeting. Moreover, previously, no coherent subjects had been established before the meetings. This was changed so that there would be a uniform theme at every meeting. Thus, this meeting has begun to take the shape of Japan's only comprehensive intelligence analysis meeting.

The recent themes have been mostly on the North Korean situation. Eventually, the meeting on 10 July should have been held as an "emergency Joint Cabinet Intelligence Meeting." When the aborted coup d'etat by the conservative faction of the former Soviet Union occurred four years ago [as published], this meeting was held on the following day, and accurate intelligence that the "coup will fail" was introduced.

Then why, rather than a "Joint Intelligence Meeting," did the strange "information analysis meeting" come to be held? According to the people concerned, this was a "whim" of Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Ishihara, who acted as de facto leader. The members were also a pick-up team who gathered at the Official Residence on 9 July. And the actual situation was that Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Ishihara left the concrete selection of participants to his secretary.

Moreover, they made a great mistake and forgot to request the attendance of Deputy Director Matsuo from the Public Security Investigation Agency, which has been collecting and accumulating excellent information on North Korea and its supporting organizations in Japan. They can not just brush it aside as a "simple mistake of failing to contact," according to a person at the Official Residence.

The fact that they made such an unthinkable blunder reveals the state of panic the Official Residence was in. But this also is an indication that they lacked the ability to manage the situation in a responsible way.

Secret Conference at First Meeting

The actual content of the meeting was not made public, but gathering from the testimony of Foreign Ministry officials and the press covering the Official Residence, it is almost certain that the meeting went as follows.

What surprises me first is that almost everyone who attended had never met with Chief Cabinet Secretary Igarashi before, and the meeting started with the introduction of each member. In front of the top government official in charge, whom they met for the first time, they had to discuss crisis management, including top secret information. This was totally comical.

The discussion which finally got started at the meeting was not an active one.

"Most spoke in monotone, low voice. Just about everyone seemed to be speaking to himself, oblivious to the others," according to a reporter covering the Official Residence.

The meeting was said to have been focused on whether or not to hold an even higher level meeting, i.e., the National Security Council (NSC) based on the National Security Council Establishment Law.

"I understand CSAO Director Tsuboi voiced the opinion that 'shouldn't a meeting of the ministers, who are the members of the National Security Council, be called?' It was a natural demand coming from the CSAO director, but Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Ishihara flatly turned it down saying that 'if a clearly serious emergency situation is feared, then (the National Security Council) should be held, but right now, we should do information analysis.'" (according to another political reporter)

The National Security Council Establishment Law prescribes that "the National Security Council is to be established in the cabinet as the organization which reviews important matters concerning national defense and important matters concerning the response to serious emergency situations." (Article One) Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Ishihara probably made the judgment that this was not a "serious emergency situation" as long as there were no unusual North Korean Forces movement.

But it is stated in Article Two that "the prime minister must consult the council on the following matters," and in Article Five, "other important matters concerning national defense, which the prime minister deems necessary" thus it is structured so that the Council can be called by the prime minister's judgment. So it is, in the end, a leadership issue. So some specialist points out.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Igarashi, who was temporarily acting as the prime minister, should have automatically been entrusted with the authority. But it was said that Igarashi hardly spoke at the information analysis meeting.

"I think that Chief Cabinet Secretary Igarashi spoke only about his concern about the prime minister's visit to South Korea scheduled to begin 16 July." (according to a Foreign Ministry staffer)

I cannot help but feel that this shows their lack of ability, not only for civilian control, which the Social Democratic Party [SDP?] advocates, but even further, their lack of ability to be a responsible party in the government.

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As for the South Korean visit, "some voiced the opinion that the originally scheduled 16 July date would be the day before President Kim Il-sung's funeral (later the funeral was postponed by three days), so the timing was bad. But there were opposing opinions that the South Korean Government would be offended if we worried about North Korea alone." (Foreign Ministry Asia Bureau source)

The reporter says, as every one knows, that his visit to South Korea was postponed until 23 July. The change was based on nothing but the considerations of not irritating North Korea. This point should also be examined in the Diet later on.

Defense Agency Is Allergic to NSP?

The meeting was over in 30 minutes. Hardly any substantive discussion had taken place. In each ministry and agency from which officials attended, they had collected various information relevant to each organization, but in most cases, they did not reveal top level information. Probably the fact that it was a meeting of "mixed parties" imparted a psychological restraint.

One of the senior Defense Agency officials let out his true feelings. "Moreover, the person to whom we reported was the Chief Cabinet Secretary from the NSP! I would be untruthful if I said I was not at all allergic to this idea."

As of 26 July, there is absolutely no unusual movement of the North Korean People's Forces, and the Japanese, South Korean, and U.S. Governments have made the judgement that, for now, the Kim Chong-il situation is gravely being solidified.

Now at a time when we have the luxury of a somewhat calmer situation, we should once again examine the government's crises management.

A senior official of a ministry/agency says the following.

"We should not again hold an information analysis meeting like the one we just had. The present government has absolutely no SOP [Standard Operating Procedure] for a time of emergency. When the prime minister is absent, how should the chief cabinet secretary proceed? In the event the chief cabinet secretary is also absent, what then? Who are the participants in deciding things? Where will meetings take place?

"On Saturday, 9 July, if Chief Cabinet Secretary Igarashi had been back in Asahikawa City, his election district, many hours would had gone by without any top government leader present in the Official Residence. I shudder to think about it.

"Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Ishihara, being in charge of the working level of the government, troubled himself to avoid having the mass media make too much noise. But crisis management is a battlefield. I think it is extremely unfortunate that not only Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Ishihara, but the people in the Japanese Government, have very little recognition of this."

The Japanese specialists who advocate strengthening of the crisis management structure are concerned about losing the trust of our allies, South Korea and the United States, by a delayed government response. In other words, a repeat of the Gulf war.

The worst scenario is for Japan to be isolated from the world because of its slow response.

When that happens, Japan will become the orphan of the world, not North Korea.

North Korea

Communique on Future Experts' Talks With U.S.

SK0209102194 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 2 Sep 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 2 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea published a communique today concerning the beginning of negotiations between experts of the DPRK and the United States.

It says:

The beginning of expert-level negotiations was discussed at recent New York working contacts according to the agreed statement adopted between the DPRK and the USA on August 12, 1994.

The sides agreed to begin expert-level negotiations concerning the opening of liaison offices in Pyongyang on September 10 and another negotiations concerning the supply of light water reactors and compensation in Berlin on the same day.

Foreign Parties Support North-U.S. Statement

SK0209130594 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1650 GMT 1 Sep 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 1 (KCNA)—The political and public circles of the world fully supported the agreed statement between the DPRK and the United States.

Martin Sendabwera [spelling of name as received], secretary general of the National Assembly of Burundi, in a statement August 21 said the DPRK-USA agreed statement is a historic document meaning a great progress in finally resolving the nuclear issue and normalizing relations between the DPRK and the United States.

He described the publication of the agreed statement as a great victory of the DPRK's policy of denuclearization and peace, adding that through the statement, the DPRK demonstrated worldwide that dialogue and negotiations are the only way for a solution to the problem and the pressure or "sanctions" cannot work.

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He demanded that the United States honestly fulfill the obligations under the agreed statement to discharge its duty as a partner to the settlement of the nuclear issue.

The Revolutionary Socialist Party of Peru on a statement August 22 urged the Japanese Government and the South Korean authorities to act on the idea of independence, peace and friendship, the desire of the Asian people and the world people concerning the DPRK-USA talks.

The African Regional Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea on a statement August 23 highly praised the efforts of the DPRK for peace and security on the Korean peninsula.

The statement urged the United States to offer light water reactors to the DPRK to replace the graphite moderated reactor for a solution to the nuclear issue and strive for peace and security on the Korean peninsula.

DPRK Tries To 'Minimize' U.S.-South Accord

SK2309070194 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0459 GMT 2 Sep 94*

["Rainbow of Nonplussed Stooge" —KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, September 2 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comments on the South Korean authorities' endeavors to minimize the significance of the agreed statement adopted between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States and obstruct its implementation.

The analyst says:

The South Korean authorities were bold enough to say they would "adjust" the implementation of the agreement between the DPRK and the United States and the normalization of the bilateral relations between the two countries, claiming again that "a special inspection" for clarifying "the past nuclear suspicion" against the DPRK and "direct dialogue between the North and the South of Korea" are "preconditions" for a solution to the nuclear issue.

It is ridiculous of the colonial servants who have neither political principle and independence nor power and capacity to obtrusively kick up a shout as if they were a mouthpiece of a dialogue partner.

There matters for the clarification of "the past nuclear suspicion" and "a special inspection" of the North are intended to invent a pretext for stepping up their own nuclear arms development and put the brake on the progress in the DPRK-U.S. relations.

The South Korean authorities, criminals who have left south Korea as the biggest nuclear base in the Far East and accelerated their own nuclear armament, are not in a position to clamour about "nuclear suspicion" against the North.

No less illogical is their argument that the nuclear issue of the Korean peninsula "cannot be resolved without direct dialogue between the North and the South." It is well known to the world that they did not express considerations on the biggest misfortune of the nation but showed a politically committed anti-ethical behaviour and caused a staid row of North-South confrontation, thus intentionally spoiling the climate of North-South dialogue. While opposing North-South dialogue, they are raising it as "a precondition for the solution to the nuclear issue." This fully proves that they, in actuality, do not hope for a negotiated solution to the nuclear issue.

It is the DPRK and the United States that are parties directly concerned with the nuclear issue of the Korean peninsula.

Their attempt to impudently poke their nose into the issue, ignorant of their position, results only in making their awkward position all the more perplexed.

The South Korean authorities had better remain silent than talking nonsense, upset by the improvement of the DPRK-U.S. relations. No matter how desperately they may try to obstruct the solution to the nuclear issue, nobody will sympathize with them and the DPRK-U.S. agreed statement will be implemented.

Citizen of Pyongyang Welcome ROK Defector

SK2309070194 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0459 GMT 2 Sep 94

[Text] Pyongyang, September 2 (KCNA)—Pyongyangites met today to welcome South Korean defector Ho Chong-man who had come over to the northern half of Korea.

Ho Chong-man, 57, eked out his livelihood by brokerage in real estate and other jobs in Seoul, yearning for the socialist homeland where the sovereignty of the nation and dignity of humanity are guaranteed, and came over to the northern half of the country while on a foreign tour with a determination to express condolences before the bier of President Kim Il-song, representing the unanimous feelings of the South Korean people mourning his death.

An order of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and monetary prize and souvenir were awarded to him at the meeting.

In his welcoming address Seo An-pang, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Committee, said Ho Chong-man's defection to the North vividly mirrors the unanimous desire of the South Korean people revering and following the great leader as a peerless great man, the sun of the nation and the inheritor of national reunification.

It clearly shows that no force on earth can bar the sentiments of the South Korean people from running to our republic, he added.

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Speaking in reply, Mr Chong-man regretted that he had not come earlier. He who had been subjected to maltreatment and humiliation in South Korea was moved deeply by the beautiful deeds of the people in the North who think first of others and sacrifice themselves for others, he said.

He said that, though Kim Young-sam made a big noise about "liquidation of irregularities" and "reform politics", irregularities and crimes have rather increased than disappearing.

"The North is, indeed, a land where true people live and true love is in bloom," he said, and continued:

"It is thanks to the politics for the people, benevolent politics of the respected leader Kim Chong-il who regards the people as the master of the country and most powerful being and makes it his request to share bitters and sweets with them that all the people are united in a large harmonious family in which they cooperate with each other."

"Though the respected President Kim Il-song passed away, the future of our nation is bright and the reunification of the country and its prosperity are promised because it is led by another great leader Kim Chong-il who is carrying forward the intention of the president," he said.

He vowed to do what little he could for reunification in the 90's.

Abolition of South's Security Law Demanded

SK2109063194 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1934 GMT 7 Sep 94*

[Spelling of all names as received]

[Text] Pyongyang, September 1 (KCNA)— The abolition of the "National Security Law" [NSL] of South Korea has strongly been demanded in many countries.

The Zimbabwe-Korea Solidarity and Friendship Association in an appeal denouncing the brutal suppression of people by the South Korean authorities demanded that the Kim Young-sam clique immediately scrap the "National Security Law" whereby they crack down upon the people at the mere mention of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and national reunification.

Yoshiaki Muto, first executive secretary of the Miyagishi-gun Committee for Friendship With the People of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in a statement August 18 said the democratization of society is unthinkable without the repeal of the "NSL" in South Korea. The traitor Kim Young-sam must apologize to the Korean people and the world people for his heinous crimes and step down at once, the statement said.

The Zairean Youth Group for the Study of the Juche Idea in a statement August 19 said the South Korean authorities' unmerciful suppression of the pro-reunification, democratic forces on the strength of the "National Security Law" is a mean act of opposing national reconciliation and unity and aggravating North-South confrontation.

Yves Gernet, member of the Presidium of the World Peace Council, addressing an international conference, charged that Kim Young-sam under the "civilian" mask has advertised "civilian politics" and "reform politics," but there still remain the anti-democratic, anti-reunification "National Security Law" and "Agency for National Security Planning" in South Korea.

Guy Dugre, secretary general of the International Liaison Committee for Reunification and Peace in Korea, said:

"Whether or not the South Korean present regime scraps the notorious 'National Security Law' and all other fascist laws, stops suppressing all the democratic forces calling for independence, democracy and reunification, sets free all the arrested democrats and pulls down the wall of division is a yard stick showing whether it wants reunification or not."

Overseas Groups on South's 'Fascist Suppression'

SK2109063194 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0601 GMT 2 Sep 94*

[Text] Tokyo, August 31 [date as received] (KNS-KCNA)— The overseas headquarters of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (Pomminryon) and the Central Standing Committee of the Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan issued statements denouncing the Kim Young-sam clique for its fascist suppression and anti-North confrontation campaign.

The overseas headquarters of Pomminryon said in its statement:

In his "ceremonial speech" on August 15, Kim Young-sam cried for "unification under the system of liberal democracy." This revealed his anti-reunification intention, which entirely contradicts the desire of the 70 million Koreans for national reconciliation and unity. It goes against the desire of the world peace-loving people for the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

The statement demanded that the Kim Young-sam group immediately stop the fascist suppression of the reunification movement, ensure the activities of all the organizations of the reunification movement, repeal the "National Security Law" and unconditionally release all the pro-reunification patriots.

The Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan in its statement denounced the Kim Young-sam puppet clique for mobilizing all repressive machines in arresting students, who study an advanced idea and fight for independence, democracy and reunification, branding them as "pro-North forces."

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The Koreas women in Japan will closely unite with Koreas women in the homeland and overseas under the banner of "10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation for the reunification of the country" put forward by the great leader Generalissimo Kim Il-song and join in the nationwide patriotic struggle for reunification in the 1990s.

Communique Issued on PRC Withdrawal From MAC

SK0209083094 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1107 GMT 2 Sep 94

[Text] We will carry a communique on the withdrawal of the delegation of the Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV] from the Military Armistice Commission [MAC].

Song Ho-kyong, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in the capacity of a special envoy of the government, held talks in Beijing on August 30, 1994, with Tang Jiaxuan, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China, authorized by the Chinese Government, on questions arising in the establishment of a durable peace arrangement on the Korean peninsula.

Both sides expressed satisfaction over the fact that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China, as a signatory to the Korean Armistice Agreement, have made joint efforts for the maintenance of truce and guarantee of peace and security on the Korean peninsula over the past four decades or more.

The special envoy noted with high appreciation that the Chinese People's Volunteers (CPV) aided the Korean people in their just struggle at the cost of blood and, in the postwar period, made enormous efforts through the CPV delegation for the maintenance of armistice and peace in Korea and expressed deep thanks to the Government and people of the People's Republic of China.

Both sides recognized the urgent need to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a new peace arrangement in view of the current changes in the international relations and the situation created on the Korean peninsula.

The special envoy notified the Chinese side of the DPRK's proposal for negotiations to establish a new peace arrangement for reliable guaranteeing peace and security on the Korean peninsula and its active measures of recalling its delegation from the Military Armistice Commission [MAC] and setting up a Panmunjom mission of the Korean People's Army as a negotiating organ, which were practical steps to carry out the proposal. He also explained that these measures were motivated by a good intention to create practical conditions for a durable peace arrangement on the Korean peninsula.

The Chinese Government decided to withdraw the CPV delegation from the MAC, taking into consideration the request of the Korean side and the present situation in which the Korean side withdrew its delegation from the MAC and the MAC has already been paralyzed in actuality.

The DPRK and PRC Governments assured each other of their intention to make joint efforts as in the past, so in the future, too, to ensure peace and security on the Korean peninsula and, further, in the Asia-Pacific region.

PRC President Jiang Zemin on Nuclear Issue

SK0209084294 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0841 GMT 2 Sep 94

[Text] Pyongyang, September 2 (KCNA)—Chinese President Jiang Zemin spoke of the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula in an interview with French reporters, XINHUA reported on August 31.

It said:

On the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula, Jiang reiterated that China stands for the maintenance of peace and stability of the peninsula and its denuclearization.

China always maintains that the nuclear issue be resolved through dialogues between parties directly concerned.

"We welcome the preliminary results from talks between the United States and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," Jiang said, adding that China has been playing a positive role in the issue.

Special Envoy Meets With PRC Counterpart

SK0209083194 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0900 GMT 2 Sep 94

[Text] In Beijing on 30 August 1994, Vice Foreign Minister So Hon-kyong, a special envoy of the DPRK Government, held talks with Tang Jiaxuan, vice foreign minister of China, authorized by the PRC Government, on questions concerning the establishment of a durable peace system [konggohan pyonghwa poejang chegi] on the Korean peninsula.

Both sides expressed their satisfaction over the fact that the DPRK and the PRC, as a signatory [chosink chung] to the Korean Armistice Agreement, have made joint efforts [kongdongjogin noryokhaonnde taehae] to maintain the armistice [chonggyol] and guarantee peace and security [anjon] on the Korean peninsula over the past 40 years or so.

The special envoy highly estimated the fact that the Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV] aided with their blood the Korean people in their just struggle and in the postwar period, made enormous efforts [kudaehan noryok], through the CPV delegation, for the maintenance of the armistice and peace in Korea, and expressed

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deep thanks [kaipu xiexie ganxie] to the government and people of the PRC.

WPK Secretary Meets PRC Union Delegation

SK0109071394 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0514 GMT 1 Sep 94

[Text] Pyongyang, September 1 (KCNA)—Kim Chang-sop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], today met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions headed by its Vice-President Nie Zhenyun at the Mansudae Assembly Hall.

The head of the delegation said the death of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung is a great sorrow not only for the Korean people but also for the Chinese people.

Nie Zhenyun expressed the belief that the Korean people, united closer around the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, will achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and register a greater success in socialist construction, true to the behests of the great leader.

The Sino-Korean friendship sealed in blood will be everlasting, stressed Vice-President Nie Zhenyun.

North Red Cross Sends Condolences to PRC

SK0109071394 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 1 Sep 94

[Text] Pyongyang, September 1 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of sympathy to the Red Cross Society of China, and the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association to the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Sino-Korean Friendship Association on the heavy losses in human lives and property suffered by different areas of Zhejiang Province of China in a typhoon.

The messages expressed the hope that the life of the people in the afflicted areas would soon be stabilized thanks to active efforts and humanitarian assistance of the Communist Party, the government and organizations of China.

Japanese Test of 'H-2 Rocket' Denounced

SK0209010994 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 2 Sep 94

[Text] Pyongyang, September 2 (KCNA)—Japan carried out recently again a test-launching of the "H-2" rocket following on test on February this year, according to a report.

Directly connected with Japan's nuclear armament that has reached the danger line, it poses a grave threat to peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

While continuing the test-launching of the rocket to complete the nuclear warheads delivery means of her own, Japan foolishly advertises it as a test of "commercial long-distance telecommunication technology."

It is disgusting of the Japanese authorities to raise outcries over the DPRK's fictitious "nuclear development" while gratifying their own monster dream.

Japan is scheming to realize her wild dream for the domination of Asia by speeding up her criminal conversion into a nuclear power. That is no secret.

Japan Attempt for Permanent UNSC Seat Viewed

SK0209010994 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 2 Sep 94

[Text] Pyongyang, September 2 (KCNA)—The Japanese authorities are these days running abreast to "create a favourable international climate for her permanent membership of the United Nations Security Council [UNSC]," claiming that Japan must "exercise her influence equal to her U.N. burden share" and "must not evade her responsibility for the international community."

This is under fire as MINJU CHOSON today.

It is the height of shamelessness and impudence for the Japanese authorities to behave so at a time when voices demanding Japan's apology and compensation for the aggression, colonial domination and wartime atrocities committed by the Japanese imperialists are growing louder than ever before from many countries of Asia and the world, an analyst of MINJU CHOSON says, and continues:

This is motivated by the sinister design to turn Japan into a "political power" and gratify her wild ambition of imperialist aggression by abusing this position.

If Japan wants to become a permanent member of the Security Council, she must have qualifications corresponding to it and win the confidence of the international community. However, Japan has no elementary qualification for the permanent membership of the Security Council.

She has failed to fully repent of and clearly liquidate her crime-woven past. This reveals her sinister intention to follow in the footsteps of old Japan which committed aggression and war, murder as... reconstruction.

Practically, Japan is heading for the repetition of the past war of aggression; she worked out a military budget second largest in the world and established a wartime mobilization system for "a case of emergency", putting spurs to her conversion into a military power and nuclear armament.

It is clear that if such Japan is allowed to become a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council, it will be like supplying water to the water mill of revived

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Japanese militarism seeking resurgence and being a serious threat to peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

Japan had better settle her past for the sake of herself before casting a covetous eye on a permanent seat of the Security Council.

Hwang Chang-yop Meets New Pakistani Ambassador

[Article] Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 1 Sep 94

[Text] Pyongyang, September 1 (KCNA)—Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, today met and had a friendly conversation with new Pakistani Ambassador to Korea Rahim Bhatti.

Hanoi Observes National Day of Vietnam

[Article] Pyongyang KCNA in English 1619 GMT 2 Sep 94

[Text] Pyongyang, September 2 (KCNA)—Newspapers here today dedicate articles to the 49th anniversary of the national day of Vietnam.

NODONG SINMUN says in a signed article that the Vietnamese people made great achievements in their efforts to clear the aftermath of the colonial rule and build prosperous, socialist Vietnam in the past 49 years.

"The Korean people are rejoiced over the achievements made by the Vietnamese people in the socialist economic construction under the leadership of the Communist Party, and wish them greater success," the paper says.

MINJU CHOSON says the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples of Korea and Vietnam have grown in scope and developed in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

"The Korean people will, in the future, too, strengthen and develop the friendly relations between the two peoples in the idea of independence, peace and friendship," it says.

DPRK Television Describes DPRK Work Sites

[Article] Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1200 GMT 25 Aug 94

[Text] DPRK Television of U.S. introduced our country on 20 August. The station showed a bird-eye's view of Nampo-si Cement Complex and displayed working women, and reported as follows: This grand cement plant is located on the outskirts of Pyongyang, the capital of North Korea. Numerous workers are working at the plant. They live in the residential village built for them. They pay no taxes and have no worries about food, clothes, or housing. The workers stated that there is no gulf between rich and poor in their country. Technical functionaries of the plant said the cement produced by the plant was used for domestic construction.

The station showed scenes of Yongbyon district and reported: People here say that the nuclear facilities are used for peaceful purposes only. The Americans are clamoring that nuclear components [kaerk poahogaejchi] in Yongbyon are used for the production of atomic bombs. The North is saying that they are necessary for increasing electricity. The introduction of a safer nuclear system was discussed during the talks with Washington. The government of this country is asserting that tensions of the Korean peninsula would be inevitably aggravated if the United States objects again.

The station showed soldiers participating in socialist construction and pointed out: They say that they prefer to build bridges and roads, but the works are often suspended due to the war risk, and that they had to respond with the declaration of semiwar states because the South Korean puppet army and U.S. invaders aggravated the situation of the country.

Reception Held on Libyan Revolution Anniversary

[ARCHIVE] Pyongyang KCNA in English 0449 GMT 2 Sep 94

[Text] Pyongyang, September 2 (KCNA)—Ramadan Muhammad El Laabi, acting secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of Libya in Korea, hosted a reception on September 1 on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the great September first revolution in Libya.

Present on invitation were Vice-president Yi Chong-ok, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Hwang Chang-yop, officials concerned and foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang.

The participants of the reception paid a silent tribute to the memory of the great leader President Kim Il-sung.

Ramadan Muhammad El Laabi in his speech elaborated on the friendly relations with Korea.

He said that the two friendly peoples under the wise guidance of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il are marching shoulder to shoulder with each other for a bright future, supporting and encouraging each other.

The Libyan people fully support the cause of the Korean people in the struggle for sovereignty, independence and reunification of the country, he said, declaring, "We will be always with the Korean people in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists."

Cho Song-il, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and chairman of the Korea-Libya Friendship Association, in his speech said that the victory of the great September first revolution in Libya marked a milestone of a turn in the Libyan history. "The Korean people express firm

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solidarity with the Libyan Arab people in their efforts to defend the sovereignty and dignity of the nation and achieve Arab unity," he stated.

Noting that the friendship between Korea and Libya is a precious one forged by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung and cemented Him Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, he stressed: "We will make energetic efforts to further expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations and the bonds of unity and solidarity between the two countries."

Development of South-South Cooperation Urged

SK2309103994 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 2 Sep 94

[Text] Pyongyang, September 2 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN on an article today recalls that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung put forward the idea and theory on South-South cooperation and had made energetic efforts to this end.

The author of the article says:

Comrade Kim Il-sung published "Let Us Develop South-South Cooperation" and many other works, in which he gave overall answers of theoretical and practical questions arising in realizing South- South cooperation such as the necessity to develop this cooperation, its essence, principles to be adhered to in it and tasks and ways for its realization.

He said South-South cooperation is, in essence, an international movement for the peoples of the politically independent, developing countries to win their economic freedom and sovereignty and collective self-reliance, complete equality and mutual benefits are law and reasonable principles which make it possible to further expand and develop South-South cooperation. [sentence as received]

He said that South-South cooperation should be effected from those areas where it is urgently needed and feasible and be developed by extending it gradually while accumulating experience and consolidating the successes.

Especially, he attached importance to the active development of South-South cooperation in agriculture and put his heart and soul into it.

He personally called a consultative conference of agricultural ministers of African nations and indicated ways of increasing agricultural production.

He saw to it that Institutes of Agricultural Science and Experimental Farms were set up and run in African countries, thus setting a living example in South-South cooperation.

The Korean people will make every possible effort to expand and develop South-South cooperation, upholding his idea, theory and policy of it, declares the article.

South Koreans Reportedly Support Kim Chong-il

SK2309044894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT 2 Sep 94

[Text] Pyongyang, September 2 (KCNA)—The South Korean people are renewing their determination to reunify the country at an early date with the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as the leader of the nation, the Seoul-based radio Voice of National Salvation reported.

The members of the Patriotic Youth Society for Reunification met on August 15 and paid a silent tribute to the memory of President Kim Il-sung.

Yi Seung-su, a member of the society, said at the meeting, "It was the greatest luck for our nation to have been guided by the great President Kim Il-sung.

"So it was led by him, our nation could be liberated and regain dignity and fame today.

"Now President Kim Il-sung passed away, I can hardly repress bitter pains and sorrow.

"Let us all uphold the great leader Kim Chong-il as the leader of the nation and more courageously fight to accomplish the cause of national reunification under his leadership."

Chon Chang-il, a member of the society, said:

"We trust the dear leader Kim Chong-il like heaven as we did President Kim Il-sung.

"Our nation is greatly lucky again, guided by such greatest man as the dear leader Kim Chong-il.

"Our nation will certainly be reunified, led by the great leader Kim Chong-il."

Prof. Kim of Kyonghui National University, while talking with his students calling on him in excited about the situation, said:

"The dear leader Kim Chong-il is a master of thought and theory, a great statesman and a great practician who indicates the path of history with its steering wheel in his hand.

"The progressive people of the world, looking up to the North as a beacon of hope, firmly believe that when they follow the track of chuche indicated by the dear leader Kim Chong-il, they can successfully build an ideal society of mankind where the people's desire for independence will have been realized.

"He is, indeed, the sun of guidance to whom mankind entrusts its destiny."

Prof. Kim of Seoul National University told his students:

"Today the earth revolves with the dear leader Kim Chong-il, who stands at the commanding post of the age of independence, as the sun and the world advances under his leadership.

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"Every one who wants to be a member of the age of independence representing the future of mankind must follow our dear leader Kim Chong-il."

Indian Peace Group Brings Gift for Kim Chong-il

SK0209102394 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 2 Sep 94

[Text] Pyongyang, September 2 (KCNA)—The dear leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Chong-il received a gift from the Movement for Peace and Socialism of Italy.

The visiting general secretary of the movement, Roberto Gabrielle, handed the gift to Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Kye Ung-tae Reports on Party, Kim Chong-il

SK0209111094 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0400 GMT 29 Aug 94

[Apparent text of "report" by Comrade Kye Ung-tae, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, at a central report meeting held at the 8 February Cultural Hall in Pyongyang on 27 August 1994 to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the historical work of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il published on 2 August 1974—read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Comrades, Today, we are meaningfully commemorating the 20th anniversary of the declaration of the program on remolding the entire party on the chuche idea under circumstances in which the party, people, and Army are achieving great upsurges in the revolution and in construction by uniting even more firmly around the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il by upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung's lifetime will.

remolding our party on the chuche idea is work which began when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung founded the party, and which has ceaselessly deepened under the leadership of the great leader.

remolding the entire party on the chuche idea is precisely the continuation of this work. It is honorable work to make our party a permanent party of the leader [suryong].

On this meaningful 20th anniversary of the declaration of the program on remolding the entire party on the chuche idea, we, together with all party members and all working people across the country, extend our boundless admiration and greatest honor to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-sung—the great founder and leader [yongdoja] of our party—who built the most powerful and tested combat headquarters of the Korean revolution and established an everlasting foundation to consummate the chuche revolutionary cause by preserving the cause of building a chuche-type revolutionary party in our country in the early days, and by leading it along the road to shining victory.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who embodied the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung's chuche-oriented party-building ideology, published the historical work on 2 August 1974 to basically improve and intensify party work, and to vigorously accelerate the work of remolding the entire society on the chuche idea, thus comprehensively elucidating the tasks to strengthen the party and enhance the leading role of the party [tangui kanghwa hago tangui yongdojok yokhalul wihan kwaje] in compliance with the demand of our revolution, which then entered a new phase of development.

Thanks to the publication of this work, we have a powerful ideological and theoretical tool to strengthen and develop our party as a permanent party of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung, and to vigorously accelerate the work of remolding the entire society on the chuche idea. We have also been able to aggressively and refreshingly carry out the work and activities of the party with concrete goals and directions.

The shining path which our party has traversed under the banner of remolding the entire party with the chuche idea over the past 20 years was led us to a rewarding struggle in which the correctness and vitality of the chuche-oriented party-building ideology and policy elucidated by the work have been dynamically proved. It was the history of great change in which unprecedented fundamental innovations had been effected in party-building and party activities.

Comrades, The historical work which the great leader [widaehan yongdoja] of our party and people Comrade Kim Chong-il published on 2 August 1974 is an immortal classical work of great significance in revolutionary party-building and in carrying out the revolutionary cause of the working class. [passage omitted on the nature of the working class party and Kim Chong-il's elucidation of the work to make the party a party of the leader (suryong)]

Based on the intrinsic demand of the work of remolding the entire party with the chuche idea, and on the historic lesson of the international communist movement, our party emphasized the educational work of loyalty to the leader [suryong] in carrying out the work of establishing the party's monolithic ideological system [tangui yuil sasang chegye]. Our party maintained this educational work as an inseparable part of establishing the party's monolithic ideological system, ceaselessly deepening it. At the same time, our party vigorously carried out organizational and ideological work to organize cadres and party ranks into ranks of chuche-type communist revolutionaries.

Under the wise leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, new principles for establishing the party's

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monolithic ideological system have been comprehensively materialized, and the struggle to revolutionize cadres and make the party ranks a corps d'elite has been energetically waged. As an result, our cadres and party ranks have turned into ranks of chuche-type loyalists with a firm outlook on the leader [suryong].

Today the ranks of our cadres have been prospectively organized with elderly, middle-aged, and young functionaries [no chung chongul pathaphayo chuemungaeng ilgo kuriyo chottaemyo] who possess a revolutionary determination to shape the destiny of the party to the end with firm class principles and with talents and capabilities in politics.

The ranks of the party have also been improved and strengthened in their qualitative structure. The ranks of the party have been turned into the ranks of vanguard warriors who single-mindedly uphold the party and leader [suryong] with invincible revolutionary faith and obligation.

It is an ideological and spiritual train, as well as a sport of work and struggle displayed in unison among all cadres and party members, that they take the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung's noble intent as a creed in their life and struggle, that they be ardently determined to sacrifice themselves for the sake of our party's cause led by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il [chonuerhanun chudoja kim chong-il tongjiaeso kuanun un tangsu wonhal wihayo sanjokhal kyokumi], and that they cover-level add luster to the chuche revolutionary cause by making themselves everlasting cornerstones in upholding the comrade-dear leader's ideology and leadership with a single mind of loyalty and filial piety and by making themselves the flames of struggle under any adverse situation. [passage omitted on the achievements won in establishing party leadership, and in living party life]

Our party's bond among the masses has been further strengthened, and the single-hearted unity between the party and the revolutionary ranks has been consolidated in all respects, in the course of remolding the entire party on the chuche idea. Our party has given priority to work with the elementary masses [kiboon kunsung] by regarding it as a key to the destiny of the party and the revolution in order to unite the popular masses around the party and strengthen the mass force of the revolution, and has truly trusted and magnanimously embraced the broad masses of all strata, except for an extremely small number of antagonistic elements [kukminui chokdaejeokindul chuwoehan kukminui kuchungui kwangbomhan kunggungul chiwonnum modunge anineun chuk pyonghayo wonmanhada].

The revolutionary measures which the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il forcibly worked out during the 1980's to thoroughly implement the party's mass line now serve as an epochal opportunity to unite the broad masses of all strata even more firmly around the party. [passage omitted on the achievements won in working with the masses]

On this meaningful day, reflecting the ardent loyalty of all party members and working people across the country, I extend the greatest honor and warmest gratitude to the dear leader of our party and people, Comrade Kim Chong-il, who has strengthened and developed our party into an ever-victorious political organization of guidance by profoundly developing and enriching the chuche-oriented party-building ideology and theory, and by brilliantly embodying them in party work and party activities with his great ideological and theoretical activities and outstanding leadership. He is victoriously advancing the cause of remolding the entire society on the chuche idea.

Comrades, It is our party's basic duty and noble mission to consummate the chuche revolutionary cause pioneered by the respected and beloved leader by carrying it out generation after generation. Today, the chuche revolutionary cause carried out along the road of shining triumph under the wise leadership of the party and leader [suryong] is developing on a new high stage; our party is facing the heavy but honorable task of fulfilling its duty and mission to brilliantly consummate the chuche revolutionary cause by overcoming mounting difficulties.

Today, the domestic and international situation of our revolution is continuously complicated; the road we must travel is far away and rugged [chogum un hyongmyongui nopoe chongjonghan siryonki pokchapkoyoo onga gil poon modapdo kommanhamnida]. We must bravely overcome all difficulties blocking the future of our revolution, and must brilliantly consummate the chuche revolutionary cause by accelerating the work of remolding the entire party on the chuche idea even more vigorously according to the demand of our developing revolution.

We must loyally uphold the leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in order to vigorously accelerate the work of remolding the entire party on the chuche idea and consummate the chuche revolutionary cause. [passage omitted on upholding Kim Chong-il]

We must actively enhance the functions and roles of the party organization in all echelons in order to vigorously accelerate the work of remolding the entire party on the chuche idea and successfully carry out the chuche revolutionary cause.

Party work is assigned and carried out through party organizations; party organizations play a pivotal role [chongchapui wonhal] in ensuring party leadership over the revolution and construction.

We must place great emphasis on solidly organizing party organizations. By so doing, we must turn them into revolutionary organizations which will stick to establishing the party leadership system; active organizations which will positively act and struggle to implement the party's lines and policies; organizations with a firm fighting spirit which will swiftly detect the phenomena of

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acting against the interest of the party, and thus struggle against them [tangu uidowa sigumnge hamgakonghanun hyonsanggul chotkie kanyomaro tujenggul peiwoya], and militant organizations which will control subordinate party organizations with a firm grip. What is important in enhancing the function and role of party organizations is to strengthen the collective leadership [chiptcheyok chedo] of party committees. Party organizations must intensify collective consultations [chiptcheyok hyobu] in order to carry out party's policies, decisions, and directions, and must decisively enhance the responsibilities and roles of the members of party committees.

Party organizations must consistently adhere to the line of the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural. They must energetically organize and mobilize party members and working people to carry it out, and properly give guidance to implement the party's revolutionary economic strategies. [passage omitted on organizational work]

Our functionaries must always go down to the base level and struggle with the masses according to the demand of the great leader's working style. They must give priority to political work in carrying out all tasks, perform their job boldly and vigorously, and completely reject the misuse of power and bureaucratism under the slogan "Serve the People." By so doing, they must display the zeal of the functionaries of the motherly party, who devotedly struggle for the party and people with a determination to sacrifice themselves on the road to advance the revolution by following the party.

It is our party's important revolutionary task to reliably defend the socialist fatherland from the enemy's encroachment [chimhae] by enhancing the defense capabilities of the country. We must always heighten vigilance against the imperialists' and reactionaries' military threat and war provocations, and must continue to place great emphasis on the work to enhance the defense capabilities of the country.

The Army and people must consistently implement the Juche-oriented military line and policy of the party, and must prepare the invincible ranks of our revolutionary armed forces politically and ideologically, militarily and technologically. The entire party, all people, and the entire Army must firmly unite around the respected and beloved supreme commander Marshal Kim Chong-il and maintain complete preparedness to counter any situation. Party organizations must see to it that party members and working people highly display the traditional heritage of Army-people unity by establishing a social sport of attaching importance to the military, by actively participating in the work to defend the fatherland, and by supporting the People's Army materially and spiritually.

The reunification of the fatherland is the supreme task of the nation facing our people. There is no change in the principle and line of our party and the government of the republic to reunify the fatherland. We must actively struggle to achieve the reunification of the country in a way of confederal system by upholding the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and grand national unity as well as the 10-point program of the grand national unity for the reunification of the fatherland put forth by the respected and beloved leader. We must see to it that all party members and working people turn out en masse in the sacred struggle to achieve the reunification of the fatherland.

Our party's and our people's struggle to vigorously accelerate the work of modeling the entire party on the Juche idea and to consummate the Juche revolutionary cause is for the prosperity and development of the fatherland and nation; it is sacred for the bright future of mankind.

We must develop the joint struggle of the world progressive people who seek independence by vigorously struggling for the consummation of the Juche revolutionary cause. We must actively contribute to realizing the cause of independence for the entire world.

Our revolutionary cause, which is vigorously advancing to achieve the independence [chajusong] of the people under the great leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il by following the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-sung's immortal Juche idea as a revolutionary banner, will certainly be victorious.

As long as we have the wise leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the single-hearted unity of the leader [suryong], party, and masses, nothing in the world can block our march toward the consummation of the Juche revolutionary cause; only victory and honor await our future.

Let us all firmly unite around the Party Central Committee centered around the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il [chimanhanun chidoja kim chong-il tongjirul chungsimuroham tang chonggang wiwonhoe; compare this with the phrase "the Party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-sung" Kim il-sung tongjirul wihamyoham tang chonggang wiwonhoe]. Let us vigorously struggle to strengthen and develop our party into Comrade Kim Il-sung's everlasting, honorable party as well as into a Juche revolutionary party, and to consummate the Juche revolutionary cause with faith in victory and with revolutionary optimism.

Long live the respected and beloved leader of our party and people, Comrade Kim Il-sung!

Long live the dear leader of our party and people, Comrade Kim Chong-il!

Many Foreigners Visit Statue of Kim Il-sung

SK2309050394 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0458 GMT 2 Sep 94

[Text] Pyongyang, September 2 (KCNA)—Ramadan Mahamad El Laabi, acting secretary of the People's

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Committee of the People's Bureau of Libya in Korea, and members of the bureau and Arnaldo Fernandez Rodriguez, military attache of the Cuban Embassy here, Thursday called at the statue of the great leader President Kim Il-sung on Mansu Hill in Pyongyang, to mourn his death.

They laid bouquets of flowers before the statue of President Kim Il-sung and observed a moment's silence to honour his memory.

Ramadan Mohamed El Laafo said he was convinced that, though President Kim Il-sung passed away, the Korean people would surely accomplish the revolutionary cause of Juche by changing the setback into strength and courage because they are led by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

"We will stand by the Korean people who are following the leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il," he said.

The military attache of the Cuban Embassy said the death of President Kim Il-sung was a big loss to the Korean people as well as to the people all over the world.

"He was the great leader of the Korean people and the world revolutionary people," he said, adding, "The great idea set forth by President Kim Il-sung and his immortal exploits will shine long in history."

Meetings Mark Beginning of School Year

SK0209093096 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0441 GMT 2 Sep 96*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 2 (KCNA)—A new school year began on September 1 at the schools of all levels in Korea.

All the educational institutions ranging from primary school to university greeted the day with full preparations for education and extramural activities of school children and students on the new school year.

Six universities and fifteen colleges made their appearance upon the beginning of the new school year.

Meetings were held Thursday at the schools for opening the new school year.

Premier Kang Song-san and other senior party and government officials went out to different schools to congratulate the younger generation growing to be able workers of the country.

They attended lessons for new pupils and conversed with teachers and pupils, encouraging them to register greater achievements in education and study.

Officials, Leaders Visit Schools

SK0209093096

[Editorial Report] Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean on 1 September carries two reports on party and government leaders visiting schools to mark the beginning of the new school year.

At 0900 GMT, the radio carries a 27-minute report on the first school day at Pyongyang No. 4 People's School, which bears the memorial honory of the dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il, and reports that "Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, WPK, and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Chang Chol, vice premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Pak Nam-ki, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Committee; and functionaries welcomed and congratulated the new students."

At 1100 GMT, the radio carries a 15-minute report containing interviews with teachers and students on the significance of the first day of the new school year. The radio reported that "WPK Central Committee Secretaries Comrades Kim Ki-nam, Hwang Chang-yop, So Kwan-hui, and Kim Yong-nam visited Pyongyang Taedongmun People's School, Pyongyang Hwasan People's School, Hamhung Middle School, and Pyongyang Changgyong People's School and observed the classes of the new students." The radio reports that the secretaries also conversed with teachers and students, and encouraged them to make new achievements in socialist education.

Beginning of Corn Harvesting Reported

SK0209093096 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 2 Sep 96*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 2 (KCNA)—Maize harvesting has begun in the rural communities of Korea.

According to data available, maize has been gathered on from many hectares of fields in all rural districts except those in the northern region of the country.

In South Hwanghae Province maize is harvested on 1,500 hectares on a daily average.

The cooperative farms in Kaesong and Nampho Municipalities are topping their daily harvesting plans 30 percent by meticulously organizing the work.

The harvested maize is quickly carried to the threshing grounds.

South Korea

Seoul 'Strongly Regrets' PRC MAC Withdrawal

SK0209081196 *Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0100 GMT 2 Sep 96*

[Text] On 2 September the government issued a statement in the name of a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in which it strongly regrets the Chinese

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vide's action in connection with the Chinese Government's decision to summon its delegation from the Military Armistice Commission [MAC].

The government also made it clear that under the present circumstances, it is necessary to maintain the present Armistice Agreement system for the building of peace on the Korean peninsula.

Decision an 'Move 'Ill-Timed'

SK0209064096 Seoul YONHAP in English 0130 GMT 2 Sep 96

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 2 (YONHAP)—South Korea voiced disappointment Friday at China's decision to withdraw from the Korean armistice commission, calling the move "ill-timed."

Reacting to a report by China's official XINHUA News Agency, Foreign Ministry spokesman Chang Ki-ho issued a commentary saying Seoul regrets China's decision to pull out of the commission. "We admit that as China has said in its prior notice to us, the Armistice Agreement is still effective and China's withdrawal is only an administrative action. But such a decision, when countries are engaged in joint cooperation for peaceful solution of the North Korean nuclear problem, is inappropriate timing-wise," Chang said in his commentary.

"The government reconfirms, as China did, that Beijing's decision on the armistice commission does not influence in any way the validity of the Armistice Agreement, that the agreement must be kept and observed until a peace regime is established through an inter-Korean accord," he said.

China is a party to the Armistice Agreement signed at the end of the 1950-53 Korean war. The United States signed on behalf of the U.S. Forces. North Korea is also a signatory of the accord.

Says Accord North-South Issue

SK0209064096 Seoul YONHAP in English 0430 GMT 2 Sep 96

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 2 (YONHAP)—The government, reacting Friday to China's announcement that it is withdrawing from the armistice commission, reaffirmed its current stance that the issue of changing the military Armistice Agreement into a peace accord should be resolved through direct consultations between South and North Korea.

A government official said, "It is the government's position that the Armistice Agreement between South and North Korea is still valid and that the agreement should be abided by. As far as I know, the Chinese Government supports our position."

China said Tuesday that it would withdraw from the Military Armistice Commission at the truce village of Panmunjom, apparently complaining with North Korea's line on switching from the Armistice Agreement to a peace accord.

If North Korea wants to make a "peace accord" the subject of discussion, the official said, it should first faithfully observe the South-North basic agreement and joint declaration on denuclearization of the Korean peninsula to solve the nuclear problem and establish mutual trust.

"Until then, Pyongyang is under an obligation to faithfully abide by the current Armistice Agreement," he added.

Pyongyang's opportunistic attempts to scrap the Armistice Agreement in favor of a peace accord with the United States clearly run counter to the South-North (Korean) basic agreement, which was adopted in 1992, he said.

An accord on "reconciliation" attached to the basic agreement says that the two sides shall endeavor together to transform the present state of armistice into a solid state of peace between the South and the North and shall abide by the present military armistice agreement (of July 27, 1953) until such a state of peace has been realized.

Significance of Action Analyzed

SK0209064196 Seoul YONHAP in English 0629 GMT 2 Sep 96

[Article by Yi Tong-geun]

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 2 (YONHAP)—China's departure from the Korean armistice commission may cause no material damage to Seoul but is certainly a painful symbolic blow.

Because the commission has already been inoperative for over three years, China's decision to leave has no outward effect. Beijing, in notifying Seoul of its decision, reemphasized that it is purely an administrative action and has no bearing on the existence and validity of the commission itself.

"Because there are no full-fledged commission meetings anyway, China's absence has no impact," according to a Foreign Ministry official. "It's important to note that China did not call this a withdrawal. It's a summons, meaning the Chinese representatives can always return whenever necessary."

Nonetheless, officials here are disturbed, asking why the Chinese chose now of all times to leave, when the impression is that Seoul is being left out of North Korea-U.S. nuclear negotiations. Adding insult to injury, the announcement was made during a North Korean envoy's visit to Beijing, making it appear as if China is siding with Pyongyang on the issue.

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Inside sources said China did not notify Seoul of its decision until after North Korean Vice Foreign Minister Song Ho-kyong arrived in Beijing last Tuesday as Pyongyang's first envoy to its closest ally since President Kim Il-sung's death.

As disturbing as all this is the indication that China stands ready to support whatever formula North Korea may have in mind for a peace mechanism with which to replace the armistice.

Indeed, South Korea did not try to hide its displeasure. It's "inappropriate timing," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said in a commentary, especially at a time when various countries are working to solve the North Korean nuclear problem.

The matter is highly sensitive for Seoul because of North Korea's annoying scheme to neutralize the armistice agreement and deal only with the United States, excluding South Korea, in replacing the agreement with a peace regime.

North Korea, China and the U.S.-led U.N. Command signed the agreement at the end of the Korean war (1950-53). South Korea refused to sign, since the truce would leave Korea divided into North and South.

The Military Armistice Commission [MAC], composed of five representatives from the U.N. Command side and five from the North Korea-China side, has not met since March 1991 when the U.N. Command appointed a South Korean general as its chief representative to the commission.

North Korea said a South Korean general had no place on the commission since it was not a signatory to the agreement.

Last April, Pyongyang could withdraw from the commission and in May opened an Army mission in central Seoul, the commission's validity.

Since March 1991, contacts between the commission secretary of the U.N. Command and a member of the North Korean Army mission have replaced commission meetings.

"This system will probably continue, although it's really a tweaking of the rules," said the ministry official.

Symbolism counts more than substance when it comes to inter-Korean matters, and China's move is certainly not a positive development for Seoul.

UNC Official: Armistice Agreement Still Valid

SK0209075094 *Seoul YONHAP in English 0710 GMT 2 Sep 94*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 2 (YONHAP)—The United Nations Command's [UNC] complement of the Korean Military Armistice Commission (MAC) has told its North Korean counterpart that the armistice agreement system remains valid despite China's withdrawal from MAC, a UNC official said Friday [2 September].

He said, "The armistice agreement can be changed only through agreement of the countries which signed the agreement—that is, the U.N. Command, China and North Korea. So although China withdrew from the commission, the agreement is still valid."

The UNC-side senior MAC Secretary, Col. Forrest Chilton, conveyed such UNC position to his North Korean counterpart, Colonel Pak Im-su, in a meeting at the truce village of Panmunjom Friday morning, he said.

The U.N. Command has decided to file a report with the U.N. Security Council on the Chinese decision soon, the official said.

Earlier on the day, the U.N. Command said in a statement on the Chinese decision: "As always, the UNC is prepared to discuss proposals and initiatives with the KPA [Korean People's Army] through the same channels that have supported the armistice agreement since July 1953."

DPRK Envoy Informed PRC of 'War' Plans

SK0209020694 *Seoul YONHAP in English 0157 GMT 2 Sep 94*

[Text] Hong Kong, Sept. 2 (YONHAP)—In May when tensions heightened on the Korean peninsula, North Korea sent an envoy to Beijing to inform Chinese leaders of its plan to wage war against South Korea, prompting China to dissuade the North Koreans and notify Washington, a monthly magazine here claimed.

In its September issue which appeared on newsstands Friday, the CHUGOKUJIN SHINTAI (THE NINETIES), a magazine specializing in Chinese affairs, said China informed the United States after learning of North Korea's war plan, leading to Washington's soft approach toward Pyongyang that culminated in Former President Jimmy Carter's visit to the North Korean capital in June.

The role China played in May and June, when tensions on the Korean peninsula waxed and waned, has remained unknown to the rest of the world, it claimed.

Beijing told Pyongyang it did not want another armed conflict on the Korean peninsula and that if war did break out, China would not send troops to support North Korea, as in the 1950-53 Korean war, frustrating the North Koreans' plan, the magazine said.

North Korea asked China to allow the establishment in China of a North Korean Government-in-exile in case it lost the war, a request to which Beijing avoided giving a direct answer, it added.

Envoy Plans To Seek Asylum

SK0109132594 *Seoul KBS 1 Television Network in Korean 1219 GMT 1 Sep 94*

[Text] Kim Pyong-il, North Korean ambassador to Finland, said that Kim Chong-il is healthy and there is no

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interference with his succession to power. Kim Pyong-il made this statement today during an interview with KCIA reporters at the national day reception hosted by the Slovakian embassy in Helsinki. He said Kim Chong-il's succession to the North Korean presidency will be made when the mourning period for Kim Il-sung is over.

As to recent reports of his seeking political asylum in Austria, Kim Pyong-il replied that he has never visited Austria, thus flatly denying the reports of his seeking political asylum.

Says 'No Problem' With Succession

SK0209064794 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English 2 Sep 94 p 2

[Report on interview with Kim Pyong-il, North Korean ambassador to Finland, with KCIA reporters in Finland on 1 September]

[Text] There is no problem with Kim Chong-il's succession to power, said North Korean ambassador to Finland Kim Pyong-il, rebuffing some Western reports that a power struggling may be in the offing.

The ambassador, half brother of Chong-il who is said to be assisted of his ascent to power, said all is going smoothly in North Korea and the formal power transfer will occur after the mourning over the death of their father Kim Il-sung is over.

He said people in North Korea continue to mourn even after the official mourning period is over, which is why his brother's formal rise to power is being delayed, said the plump and handsome ambassador.

The 41-year-old ambassador, who is said to be not on good terms with his half brother, is regarded in the West as a possible opponent if a power struggle takes place.

The interview, first ever given to South Korean reporters even though it was a snappy one, was made when he encountered them during his visit to the Slovak Embassy for a commemorative reception for its national day on Thursday.

Ambassador Kim said there is no problem with the health of his half brother who is 11 years his senior.

Ambassador Kim is the only son of Ms. Kim Song-ae, second wife of the late Kim, and graduated from Kim Il-sung University. Unlike his half brother, the ambassador had a field career in the military before being assigned to foreign missions.

He worked as ambassadors to Hungary and Bulgaria before Finland. Soon after being assigned to the Helsinki post early this year, he returned to Pyongyang and was there at the time of his father's death on July 8.

Asked about the wrong reports of his defection, the ambassador dismissed them with a laugh. "I heard them. They are totally lies."

He looked a little embarrassed when stopped for an interview on entering the Slovak Embassy. He entered the embassy compound accompanied by his wife, Kim Sun-kum, leaving the Korean reporters behind. But he became cooperative for the interview when he was leaving the embassy at 6:30 pm.

Following are questions and answers during the interview.

Question: Why did you stay in Pyongyang for so long?

Answer: ...

Q: We presume you are not happy these days?

A: Why should I not be happy?

Q: Is it not that we should meet in Seoul after the South and North are unified?

A: ...

Q: We should meet freely after national reunification along the line of free democracy?

A: Unification should be achieved in a manner of accommodating the ideology and system of both sides, namely a federation formula, [end Ambassador Kim]

At this time Ambassador Kim asked reporters their names and the newspapers they work for. Then he talked about the health of his brother Chong-il.

A: You had asked about the health of Chong-il when I entered the embassy. There's nothing wrong with his health. [end Ambassador Kim]

Then he turned to his car and tried to step in. However, as questions continued to pour out, he resumed answering, ordering his driver to step aside as he tried to "protect" him from the reporters.

Q: When will the official power succession take place?

A: It will take place when the mourning is over.

Q: How long is the mourning period?

A: The set mourning period is over. However, people in North Korea think it is not over yet. And there is no need to get hasty. Everything will go well in due course.

Q: Shall we have an interview formally?

A: Let's see later through contacts with the embassy. [end Ambassador Kim]

During his encounter with reporters when entering the Slovak Embassy, Kim looked embarrassed when asked about his half brother Chong-il. He did not say a word. He only said, when requested for an interview, "This is the Slovak Embassy. It is not suitable."

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Kim Chong-il 'Likely' To Assume Presidency by 98

SK0209102994 Seoul YONHAP in English 1018 GMT 2 Sep 94

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 2 (YONHAP)—A Japanese official who has recently been to North Korea said Friday [2 September] Kim Chong-il is likely to assume presidency toward the close of the year.

Masaaki Wakabayashi, secretary general of the Japan Committee for the Support of Independent Peaceful Unification of Korea, said work for Kim Chong-il's succession to power seemed under way smoothly.

Saying he met Kim Yong-sun and some other close aides of Kim Chong-il during his week-long stay in the North until Thursday, Wakabayashi said Kim Yong-sun told him there is nothing wrong with the health of Kim Chong-il.

He said the North Korean officials he met told him that a mourning air for the late Kim Il-sung is still high and a number of overseas Korean residents visit Pyongyang in succession to express condolences over Kim Il-sung's death.

"It is in consideration of such a mourning atmosphere that the announcement of the birth of Kim Chong-il's system is being delayed," the Japanese official quoted one of them as saying.

No man in North Korea predicted for sure when Kim Chong-il's system would formally set sail.

But, there were some who observed it would perhaps be around the end of this year when the Supreme People's Assembly is set to meet on a session, he said.

Wakabayashi, whose organization usually defends the cause of North Korea said that since Kim Chong-il's system has in effect been put in motion already, his formal assumption of the North Korean presidency would be no more than a perfunctory thing.

Making he visited Pyongyang, Wonsan, Kaesong and Mt. Myohyang during his stay in the North, Wakabayashi said there was no significant change in the North Koreans' lives except that as a whole the atmosphere seemed heavy because of their mourning of Kim Il-sung's death.

Kim Pyong-il on Kim Chong-il's Rise to 'Power'

SK0209125194 Seoul YONHAP in English 1201 GMT 2 Sep 94

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 1 (YONHAP)—Kim Pyong-il, half-brother of Kim Chong-il and North Korean ambassador to Finland, said on Helsinki Thursday Kim Chong-il will rise to full power through proper procedures once the current mourning period for Kim Il-sung is over.

Reports reaching from Helsinki said he stated there is no problem on Kim Chong-il's health.

Kim Pyong-il, said to have been detained by Kim Chong-il, made the remarks while meeting with a group of South Korean reporters after attending a reception held at the Slovak ambassador's residence in the outlying area of Helsinki.

This was the first time he ever talked with South Korean correspondents.

As for the reason for a delay in the birth of Kim Chong-il's system, Kim Pyong-il, age 41, said, "It is because people keep mourning for the death of President Kim Il-sung although an official mourning period has been over."

He said a meeting (for the formal naming of Kim Chong-il as president or general secretary) is not so important. "Things would be done well in the days to come," he said.

Kim Pyong-il is 11 years younger than Kim Chong-il, and is the eldest son between Kim Il-sung and his second wife and widow Kim Song-ae.

He assumed his Finland duty last March. His past posts included a People's Army colonel and ambassador to Hungary and Bulgaria.

Overseas Korean Meets, Assesses Kim Chong-il

[Editorial Report] Song Tu-yul, a Korean-German professor at Munster University, in Germany, spent nine days in North Korea to attend Kim Il-song's July funeral. The 11 August HANGYORE 21, a new weekly magazine owned by HANGYORE SINMUN, carried an article on pages 50-51 by Professor Song.

Song met Kim Chong-il the day he arrived in Pyongyang as a member of the delegation received by Kim. Kim was very cordial, thanking Song for coming such a long way. The "utmost respect" paid Kim Chong-il by the first generation military leadership (including Marshal O Chin-u and General Choe Kwang) and the younger generals demonstrate that Kim has absolute command and control of the military, according to Song. Song noted that the decision to delay the funeral was made simply because heavy rain was forecast for 17 July. While he was in Pyongyang, Song met many North Koreans who were angry over Seoul's declaration of a national emergency and putting the military on alert following Kim Il-song's death, calling it an act of "Igniting the flames" and condemning ROK leaders "ultraman behavior." Song spent long hours with Secretary Kim Yong-sun, who is in charge of southern affairs, and with Secretary Hwang Chang-yop, who handles the Korean Workers' Party foreign affairs. Song said both of them stressed that "our father the great leader Kim Il-song, and the dear leader are not two separate leaders; they are one. We will continue achieving the chuche revolution's great tasks of uniting the nation peacefully and independently, and building the solid foundation of a self-reliant socialist material system. To succeed in

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these tasks. Pyongyang will exhibit flexibility." This indicates Pyongyang's policy toward Seoul will remain the same and prospects for the North-South dialogue and a better relationship are good, according to Song.

Return of Composer Yun I-sang 'Uncertain'

SK2309083094 Seoul *YONHAP* in English 0840 GMT 2 Sep 94

[Text] Berlin, Sept. 2 (YONHAP)—Yun I-sang, a famous Korean-born composer active in Germany, failed Thursday to board a plane to Seoul, contrary to expectations, casting uncertainty over his homecoming after a 28-year absence.

The 77-year-old composer had been expected to arrive in Seoul Friday to participate in the Yun I-sang music festival slated for Sept. 6-17 in Seoul, Pusan and Kwangju.

But he told reporters at his home here that he was postponing his return, demanding that the South Korean Government make clear its position on welcoming his visit and that it guarantee his personal safety during his stay in Korea. He added, however, that he still hopes to go home.

Regarding his previous demand that the Seoul government apologize for the way it treated him during the "East Berlin espionage incident" in 1967, Yun said that if the government welcomes his visit in any form and this is made known to the Korean public, he would take it as embodying an apology.

As to the form of the government's expression of its position, he gave as an example the publishing of reports in Korean newspapers.

Although the composer hopes to fly to Seoul before Sept. 8, when the festival is scheduled to open, he will have a final decision on the government's attitude, he added.

The festival organizer, the Yu-um foundation, had already sent an official to accompany Yun on his return flight Friday.

If the conditions set by him were met, he would fly to Seoul as early as this week. However, his return is uncertain due to the South Korean Government's stance on his past "pro-Pyongyang" activities.

The composer has been active in Europe since 1956. He was imprisoned for two years after being forcibly repatriated while studying in Berlin on charges of involvement in the East Berlin incident. After being released, he went back to Germany and has not returned for a quarter-century. He had been barred from visiting the country due to his pro-North Korean activities.

Ministry: Yun Needs Entry Visa

SK2309083194 Seoul *YONHAP* in English 0845 GMT 2 Sep 94

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 2 (YONHAP)—The Justice Ministry says that Korean-born composer Yun I-sang needs an entry visa in order to return to his homeland.

A ministry official said Yun, now a German national, must obtain an entry visa as his purpose in visiting Korea is to attend a special event—the Yun I-sang music festival—pointing out that the visa waiver agreement between South Korea and Germany covers trips to Korea by Germans for sightseeing or to visit acquaintances.

This apparently constitutes the ministry's response to Yun's demand that the government welcome his visit in some form.

Yun, a 77-year-old native of Tongyong, South Kyongsang Province, has been active in Europe since 1956. He was imprisoned for two years after being forcibly repatriated while studying in Berlin on charges of involvement in the "East Berlin espionage incident." After being released, he went back to Germany and has not returned for 28 years. He had been barred from visiting the country due to his pro-North Korean activities.

He became a naturalized German citizen in 1971.

Han To Stress Inter-Korean Talks on U.S. Visit

SK2309083294 Seoul *YONHAP* in English 0810 GMT 2 Sep 94

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 2 (YONHAP)—South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu will visit the United States from Sept. 5 to provide input on Seoul's position on the issues before Pyongyang-Washington nuclear negotiations get fully under way later this month.

Han is expected to call on President Bill Clinton and engage in high-level policy coordination with Secretary of State Warren Christopher and National Security Adviser Anthony Lake.

The visit, likely to last until Sept. 9, comes just days before North Korea and the United States start experts group meetings on exchanging liaison offices and freezing Pyongyang's nuclear activities.

The group meetings began Sept. 10 separately in Pyongyang and Berlin.

Officials here say Han's task is to drive home once again to Washington that North Korea must clear its nuclear past before it can exchange liaison offices and receive light-water reactors, rewards for providing nuclear transparency.

There has been growing concern among hard-liners here that North Korea-U.S. relations may develop too fast while South Korea is forced to the sidelines.

The foreign minister will emphasize the importance of inter-Korean dialogue, saying that headway in this dialogue has to accompany progress on North Korea-U.S. talks.

U.S. Reconnaissance Plane Crashes on 31 Aug

SK2309074494 Seoul *CHOSON ILBO* in Korean 2 Sep 94 p 22

[Report by Chong Son-ku]

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[Text] An unusual crash [1800 GMT] on 31 August, one U-2 plane, which is famous as a U.S. intelligence-gathering reconnaissance plane that is used against the North, crashed onto the runway at the Osan Air Base while trying to land.

As a result of that day's accident, the wings and fuselage of the U-2 plane were greatly damaged, and its pilot Captain (Engemann), a female, made an emergency bail out. There were no human casualties. The cause of the accident has not yet been determined.

This was the third crash involving a U-2 in the skies over the Korean peninsula. The first accident took place at Osan Air Base in 1964 and the second took place in the skies over the East Sea in 1992. The cause of the two previous accidents has never been determined either.

The U-2 aircraft was developed under strict secrecy by the U.S. Lockheed Corporation with funds from the U.S. CIA beginning in 1954. A U-2 plane was shot down in the skies over the former Soviet Union in 1960 and at once was called "a black spy." The U-2 aircraft takes photographs using its electronic radar devices. It is known to be an ultra-modern reconnaissance aircraft that flies at high altitudes, out of reach of the enemy's detection systems.

Carter: No Current Plans To Visit Pyongyang

SK3109080496 Seoul YONHAP in English 0851 GMT 3 Sep 96

[Text] Washington, Sept. 3 (YONHAP)—Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter was said to have no plan to visit Pyongyang again soon, even though North Korea has indirectly extended him an invitation.

The Carter Center in Atlanta, asked if the former president has any plans to travel to Pyongyang again soon, said Thursday that Carter, currently touring Africa, would visit Cairo to attend an international population meeting and then proceed to Korea.

Sources said North Korea's Kim Chong-il had indirectly sounded out Carter about the possibility of him returning to Pyongyang but did not send an official invitation letter.

Carter has said he would visit Pyongyang again if it could help to improve both U.S.-North Korean and inter-Korean relations and settle the nuclear standoff with the North, one source said.

Carter visited North Korea in June to arrange with the late Kim Il-song for an inter-Korean summit and the resumption of Washington- Pyongyang high-level talks.

Three Canada Pilots To Sing in Thai Workers

SK3109084594 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Sep 96 p 1

[Text] The Korea International Training Corp (KITCO) said yesterday it canceled plans to bring in 300 Thai technical trainees, citing the Thai side's failure to send the workers on time.

A source at KITCO, however, denied earlier rumors of salary disputes as the real reason. KITCO was to pay the Thai workers a basic monthly wage of $250 plus overtime.

The 300 trainees were part of 20,000 workers KITCO is scheduled to bring in this year. Nearly half of the workers are coming from China and the rest from Southeast countries.

"We can no longer wait for the Thai workers when manufacturers suffering from worker shortages are raising their production," said an unnamed KITCO official, adding KITCO will soon select another country to supply the 300 workers.

Meanwhile, a high-ranking official at the Thai Embassy in Seoul stressed the cancellation was an act mostly by the two private groups—a Thai recruiting agency and KITCO.

"No Thai Government agency is in the picture. Hence we are not expecting any official word from any government channel in Bangkok, be it the Labor Ministry or the Foreign Affairs Ministry," he said.

The Korean Government handed over the recruiting process to KITCO, an organ of the private Korea Federation of Small Business (KFSB).

The delay of the workers is not limited to Thailand. As of this week, arrival rate stands at 11,650 workers, or 58 percent of the total 20,000. A total of 11 countries were initially involved, but with the Thai cancellation the number is now down to 10.

KITCO officials in charge of bringing in the trainees stressed the Thai agency in question had been particularly slow in the process.

They said most other countries send workers in several groups. If not, countries would finish the selection of workers and forward the list of names in advance, according to KITCO officials.

"But the Thai agency in charge did neither, and Korean companies cannot wait forever," said KITCO official, explaining KITCO's decision for the cancellation.

Former Bangkok Mayor Visits Seoul for Ceremony

SK3109084794 Seoul YONHAP in English 0823 GMT 7 Sep 96

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 7 (YONHAP)—Former Bangkok Mayor Chamlong Srimuang, renowned among Koreans as a symbol of clean government, arrived here Friday [7 September] to attend the award ceremony for the Ilsa (One Family) Prize Saturday.

Chamlong is scheduled to attend a preliminary event at the Olympic Parkinn in southern Seoul Saturday and will

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take part in the award ceremony for the Ilpo Prize at the Pyong Changgo Farmer's School in Hapsan, Kyongsang Province, later in the day.

He was the first winner of the prize in the social and public welfare sector in 1991 for his frugal and clean lifestyle during his tenure as Seoul mayor.

The prize commemorates the late elder Kim Yongsik, founder of the agricultural school.

Economist Elected Director of Colombo Plan

SK2309113596 Seoul YONHAP in English 1054 GMT 2 Sep 96

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 2 (YONHAP)—South Korea's Kim Mok-su, an economist and currently a researcher, was elected director of the 24-nation Colombo Plan at a conference in Sri Lanka, the Foreign Ministry said Friday.

Kim, 56, beat out competitors from Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Pakistan and the Philippines in a consensus election Thursday. He will be in charge of running the secretariat and coordinating projects for the coming three years.

The Colombo Plan, started in 1951 exclusively for economic development assistance to Southeast Asian countries, expanded to cover the Asia-Pacific in 1977 and currently has 24 members.

South Korea was a recipient of the plan's largesse, sending 5,000 people for technical training between 1951 and 1991—about 70 million U.S. dollars worth of assistance. Now it has become a donor nation, paying 40,000 dollars in financial contributions and providing trainers for other countries.

Seoul plans to host the Colombo plan's 35th general meeting from Oct. 26-28.

Kim, an economics major at Yonsei University, served at the Central Bank of Korea, Daewoo Corp. and at the Trade-Industry Ministry as secretary to the minister.

Police Claim Novelist, Publisher Violated NSL

SK2309113596 Seoul YONHAP in English 0759 GMT 2 Sep 96

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 2 (YONHAP)—The National Police Agency decided Thursday to refer to the prosecution Cho Chong-nae, author of the controversial novel "The Taebaek Mountains," without physical detention on charges of violating the National Security Law [NSL].

The police charge that Cho, 51, benefitted North Korea by denying the legitimacy of the Republic of Korea in his book's depiction of the Syngman Lee Government as a U.S. puppet. Cho is also charged with justifying the Yosu-Sunchon communist rebellion as a popular, spontaneous uprising for national liberation, and with glorifying the Korean war as a struggle to liberate the people and the fatherland.

The 10-volume novel "The Taebaek Mountains" depicts the life of communist "partisans" in South Korea from 1948 through the end of the 1950-53 Korean war.

Police plan to send papers pertaining to the case to the prosecution before Sept. 17, when a movie based on the novel carrying the same title is to be screened publicly.

Kim Ok-bin, 49, a representative of the Hangil-sa publishing firm that put out "The Taebaek Mountains," will also be referred to the prosecution without detention.

Police are investigating the case based on a lawsuit filed against the author and publisher in April by "The Patriotic Association for the Safeguarding of Liberal Democracy" and "The Association of Korean War Veterans."

Cho underwent police questioning on June, but has since refused to respond to police summons.

A police investigator said, "It is true that no sufficient investigations have been conducted of Cho. But the statements he made during the first June questioning are adequate to prove his acts benefitted the North."

Defense Outlays To Increase 10% in 1997

SK2309113796 Seoul YONHAP in English 1054 GMT 2 Sep 96

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 2 (YONHAP)—Deputy Prime Minister Chung Chu-sok said on Friday [2 September] next year's defense expenses will be increased by about 10 percent over this year.

Chung, concurrent Economic Planning Minister, also said there will be no further public utility rate increases at least until the end of the year.

While meeting with reporters, Chung said the Korean economy shows better performance than expected in the sectors of production, exports and investment.

"If only we would be able to arrest the sell-strategy trend, we will have three major macroscopic economic indexes—growth, international payments balance and prices—at balance," he said.

He said that in view of a little unstable situation at home and abroad, his board is thinking of setting next year's defense outlays at an amount about 10 percent more than this year's.

The deputy premier said that there is no plan whatsoever to increase public utility rates such as electricity fare through the end of the year.

"Next year, increase in public utility fares will be limited to only extremely small sectors in the interests of price stability," he said.

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The price issue is the biggest challenge facing the economy, Chong said, adding that price has already risen by as much as 6 percent so far this year due chiefly to the unprecedentedly hot weather.

Chong expressed the confidence, however, that the price spiral would not exceed the 6 percent level this year since he said prices would decline in the fourth quarter.

Hyundai Union Plans To Negotiate With Strikers

SK2309121594 Seoul YONHAP in English 1127 GMT 1 Sep 94

[Text] Ulsan, Sept. 1 (YONHAP)—The union of Hyundai Heavy Industries Co. which shelved the planned signing of a collective bargaining agreement to press for fresh demand, decided Thursday [1 September] afternoon to negotiate for the additional demand while working this week.

At a 6 P.M. [0900 GMT] meeting of its Central Dispute Committee, the union decided to determine next week's action course at another dispute committee meeting Sunday.

Hours before a collective bargaining agreement was to be signed between the union and management, the union put off the signing indefinitely producing a three-point demand, including a compensation for a cut in bonus caused by the strike.

"If the no-work-no-pay principle is applied to bonus too as the management insists, workers would have to receive only half as much bonus as usual in the October bonus that covers the August pay period, a strike period," said a union leader.

The union threatens to strike again if their demand goes unheeded as while the management says another strike is illegal since unionists have already voted for a tentative labor-management agreement.

Labor's Demand Raises Tensions

SK2309065594 Seoul YONHAP in English 0634 GMT 2 Sep 94

[Text] Ulsan, South Korea, Sept. 2 (YONHAP)—Tensions mounted again at Hyundai Heavy Industries Co. Friday, only a day after normal operations began for the first time in 70 days, as the union refused Thursday to sign the labor-management agreement reached late last month, countering with a new demand for a full bonus during the two-month-long strike period.

The union charged that management had broken its promise to compensate for the reduced bonus caused by the strike just before the signing ceremony declaring that without such compensation the dispute could not be settled.

It will hold a meeting of representatives at 1:30 pm to discuss the next course of action, while instructing some 24,000 union members to report for work as usual.

Judging that the government must have pressed management to apply the "no-work, no-pay" principle on bonuses, the union sent a six- member delegation headed by Vice President Kim Tong-hwan, 52, to Seoul Thursday night to ascertain the government's stance on the matter.

The company has held the view that bonuses are not affected by a strike since 1987, the union claimed.

On the other hand, management said it has been made clear repeatedly to the union that neither wages nor bonuses would be paid for the strike period.

The union leadership's new demand is unreasonable and unfair as it runs counter to all union members' desire to achieve normal operations, it claimed.

On the union's move to stage another work stoppage, management warned that all participants in "an illegal strike" would face punitive action under the law.

The Ulsan regional labor office sent the union a letter Friday afternoon, saying its demand for a full bonus during the strike period cannot be a condition for a strike.

Meanwhile, organized workers at Hyundai Precision and Industry Co., another member of the Hyundai Business Group here, approved the labor-management agreement in a vote Friday morning, ending the two- month-long dispute.

Of the 3,190 union members, 2,988 or 93.7 percent cast a vote, with 2,017 (67.6 percent) saying "yes," 965 (32.3 percent) "no" and six ruled invalid.

The agreement stipulates an 8.16-percent wage increase and a special 150-percent efficiency bonus in addition to a 700-percent bonus per year, among other things.

Hyundai members still involved in disputes here are Hyundai Motor, Hyundai Wood and Hyundai Heavy Industries.

"Changing Labor-Management Relationship"

SK2707084494 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 5 Jul 94 p 6

[Article on four compliments by Yi Ha-kyong: "Discord to Harmony: Changing Labor-Management Relationship"]

[5 Jul p 22]

Labor Movement Completed

[Text] [Boxed item: Red head bands, radical slogans, strikes, long-term sit-in demonstrations, the commitment of government force, the rights of labor-management disputes have changed markedly beginning

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this year. Once perceived to be a relationship of discord and confrontation, the labor-management relationship is changing, becoming one of trust and harmony. We examine the changing labor-management relationship interwoven with the opening of an era of civilian government and the "X generations" advance into society. [Editors Note]

The Hyundai Motors labor union has lead the one or two months of strikes occurring every year, as the central activity of the Federation of Hyundai Group Labor Unions [FHGLU], since the great labor struggles of 1987. This transformation is viewed by the labor movement as an event of great importance. The chairman of this company's labor union, Yi Yong-pok was elected by a small margin on a final ballot in September of last year. Afterwards, he made a declaration that the union would be nonpolitical. We will break off relations with opposition and student-activist forces, who just stir up problems and leave. We will watch over our union. Considering the sentiment of the Ulsan region, the Mecca of the Korean labor movement and the flash point of large-scale labor-management disputes, this remark was almost absurd. However, just as he declared, the Hyundai Motors union is going through enormous, repeated changes. This is exerting a tremendous influence on all of the domestic labor movement as well as the Ulsan region. The Hyundai Motors union has discontinued obligatory payments to its superior organization, the FHGLU. It has in fact ended this relationship, weakening the image of the FHGLU. This year the union moved first, proposing to the company that wage negotiations be held beginning in August, following the conclusion of talks at Hyundai Heavy Industries' the right of a FHGLU-led struggle. The actions of the union were a series of shocks. An intentional work stoppages experienced in the past disappeared, operating rates reached 97.49 percent of the level of Japanese companies. Of course, the leading actor in this surface change was Chairman Pak. After going to work, he starts his daily tasks by cleaning the company president's office. As he goes around the work area, he stresses, 'the company has to do well for us to live well,' seeking consent. No workers condemn him as a company flunky. This is because the real actors in this change are the 22,000 workers. Fifty percent of us own cars. If they only make up their mind to do so, anyone can buy a 40-million-won [W] 25-pyong [98.95 square yards] apartment with company or bank financing. In these conditions, does it fit the mood to put on a tread hand and shout political slogans? This is a company official's diagnosis of the general sentiments of union members. He says with the workers' elevated standard of living and their shared perceptions, it is ultimately the workers themselves who lose out when operating conditions deteriorate due to long-term strikes. These were the conditions guaranteeing the birth and smooth sailing of Chairman Pak's leadership. Recently, the awareness of workers has matured to the extent that, even though they may hold a work refusal or partial strike, they first fill the production quota for the day in question, taking into consideration car production line operations, says Kia Motors Managing Director Kim Sung-hoon. On June 18th, 65 executives of the Daewoo Electronics union held a Quality, Service Reform and Company Product Public Information campaign rally and a street campaign in Seoul Station Square. Afterwards, they carried out a send-letters-to-customers campaign in which all union members participated. This would be unimaginable if judged by the standard of the past. We started feeling like we were bearing a cross because of our great concern that we could get caught up in a controversy about being management flunkies. But union members actively cooperated with us, lessening the burden on our minds, said Yi Hae-sok, chairman of this company's union. This year, Tongguk Steel, Daewoo Electronics, Goldstar and Daewoo Communications made labor-management cost declarations. Hyundai Steel announced a wage-freeze resolution. The trend in the labor movement to move from politically-oriented to economically-oriented unions appears to be led from the bottom up, by the will of frontline union members rather than executives, said Korea Employers Federation Director Kim Yong-gae. However, it is generally perceived that this mature change in the labor unions is limited by the lack of accompanying change in business and government. With no wage increase guidelines, aggregate wage system, and burden-sharing logic, the government has deeply infiltrated even to the activities of the workplace. Thus, labor union activists are unlikely to stop at being an economic struggle, said Chae Chae-ho, Chairman of the Alliance of Clerical and Financial Workers [Samu Kumyoung Nojoen]. Thus, efforts to reform the political institutions of labor unions are unavoidable. In a capitalistic society, the effort to reform the labor-management relationship should be led by management, but they are actually passive compared with workers, said Seoul National University Professor Pae Mu-ik. For an economic reformation based on mutual cooperation to be possible, business must dare to listen to the voices of labor unions, without destroying or controlling them.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[Text] After suffering through two severe labor-management disputes in 1987 and 1989, Goldstar recorded an incredible $900-million sales loss. Five years have passed. Goldstar has recorded four years of successful labor-management relations, without labor disputes. What made the company change? Most associated with the company confidently say this is because the company made extraordinary efforts at trust-building, based on personal relationships. The company's Labor-Management Cooperation Office Director Han Man-don, when he was a section chief in May 1990, sent a letter to union Chairman Yu Chae-soy in the union office. It honestly expressed his hopes for the state of management and the union and his personal feelings

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toward the chairman. This was begun with the understanding that if we tried to solve the issues being disputed between labor and management in an official setting, where they would clash, emotions would get worked up and there would be needless misunderstanding. This could be reduced to a certain degree if letters to Hanil were given beforehand. He received no answer, as expected. Even so, Director Han continued to send letters not only to Chairman Yu, but also to other union executives. At first I thought he was carelessly sending letters when this was something about which we could talk. So, at first, I just looked the letters over and threw them in the garbage can. As time went by, however, I came to read a sincerity that transcended the positions of both sides. A personal exchange began between Chairman Yu and Director Han. Yu perceived that there had been a great change in the company's side, which normally would disregard and ignore union executives, only calling for dialogue when they needed something. Vice President Yi Hoe-chol and Representative Director Ko Cha-hong are pursuing the so-called new labor-management culture. No longer would the labor-management relationship be a wasteful activity stressing the elimination of negative elements. It would be a moral investment that would produce the greatest results with limited resources by injecting vigor into the organization. The management's personal and sincere approach was to implant in union members the strong confidence that they can trust the company. This was done with a W36.5-billion housing fund, a W11.5-billion welfare fund for medical-expense support, a clean work environment without a trace of dust, etc. Workers are not shy about telling the following joke: If Vice President Yi were to run in the election for union chairman, he would win by an overwhelming majority. The union has responded naturally to the company's sincerity. Early last year, three union executives of a Western factory submitted to the company a resolution to return production incentive payments. It had been soundly opposed by all union members. Beginning the next day, they voluntarily worked on the monitor production line, getting a grasp of problems involving the design, purchase, and procurement of spare parts and discussing with site employees measures for making improvements. Daily production per line increased from 700 to 2,500 units after only a few months, recording a productivity increase of 357 percent. After experiencing a long chronic deficit, for the first time this factory recorded a surplus of W16 billion. Twelve union executives, including Chairman Yu, voluntarily appeared in a commercial January 1990 commemorating the 16th anniversary of the company's founding. In it, they shouted the slogan, We'll take responsibility for quality and production. This was possible in such an atmosphere of solid trust. In the case of Hyundai Motors too, all directors, including President Chung Song-won, started embracing the union in October of last year, immediately after experiencing a severe labor dispute. They have done this by working jointly with union executives on the Ulsan factory's production line twice each month. The company's 17 restaurants offer kettle-broiled rice instead of military-style rice prepared on a teleplate, and their menus are varied. Inside the restaurants there are pictures hung on the walls and TV sets installed. Video tapes containing company management information are played in 15-minute segments. All worker families were invited to the company in turn and emphasized with a sense of unity as a Hyundai Motors family. The scrupulous concern of the company who moved the hearts of workers and created this year a company without labor troubles. To clear up the confrontational labor-management relationship and establish a healthy, productive one, more important than anything else are the firm will of senior managers and the zeal of middle managers, says Labor Research Institute researcher Chow Yong-ki.

[7 Jul p 22]

Government's Flexible Labor Policy

[Text] At 1:30 PM on the 22d of last month, when the rail and railway crisis had reached a point where it might explode, National Alliance of Press Unions chairman Kwon Yong-kil, joint representative of the National Council of Labor Union Representatives [NCLUR] (Chonmindaehyop), sat down with Minister Nam Chae-hui in the labor minister's office. In the course of the 30-minute informal discussion, Minister Nam presented Chairman Kwon, who had regard as an ultimatum the threat of a joint strike, with a proposal that executives of the outlawed organization, National Locomotive Council [NLC] (Chonggiyoga), be permitted to participate as negotiation representatives of the union in the capacity of branch managers. This would allow the NLC to discuss outstanding issues, such as the abolition of the modified work hours system, with the National Rail Administration through direct dialogue. Also, concerning the issue of abolishing the wage increase guidelines of the railway union, he presented a proposal to raise real wages through continuing negotiations. This was, in fact, an exceptional proposal that accepted most of the conditions of the NCLUR. Meanwhile, in a telephone conversation, Vice Minister Kang Pong-kyun convinced the NRA to hold three-way talks between the railway union, the NLC, and the NRA. He finally succeeded in getting them to hold their first talks at the Seoul Station Grill that evening. This was the best solution, about which there was no room for choice, for a situation in which a general strike and the commitment of law enforcement forces were expected. However, although the NLC leadership agreed to this solution, they feared arrest and so never showed up at the appointed place. The three-way talks came to nothing. Only a few hours later, at 4:00 AM on the 23d, law enforcement forces were sent into the locations of the NLC sit-in strike. The railway strike started one hour later at 5:00 AM. Although Minister Nam's efforts proved to be vain, his convictions are highly thought of. We will resolve the problem rationally, through dialogue rather than the use of physical force. After all, even this outlawed labor

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organization represents workers. On the 16th of last month, when Daewoo Shipbuilding announced it would conduct a full-scale strike, those on the periphery of the Labor Ministry expected first a legal response, then a commitment of law-enforcement forces. However, Minister Nam did not take any measures at all. Minister Nam had received a phone call from Daewoo Shipbuilding labor union Chairman Choe Un-suk, who promised, "The purpose of this strike is not to cause a catastrophe. So, before long, things will return to normal." Ultimately, the Daewoo Shipbuilding situation was brought under control when, after two false starts, the union side on the 6th tentatively agreed to the company's wage-increase proposal. Minister Nam's method shows a consistent intention to resolve problems through dialogue, trusting the other side, rather than setting limitations in advance. This, of course, reflects the government's view of labor-management relations, which has matured since the birth of the civilian administration. The first person responsible for labor administration after the birth of the civilian government, Minister Yi In-che, caused considerable repercussions with his bold reform policies. To resolve the joint strike last year by the FKCLU, Minister Yi went directly to the scene of the dispute in Ulsan and attempted mediation. He sought above to restrain, as far as possible, the use of force and to resolve the problems through labor-management autonomy and dialogue. However, despite Minister Nam's efforts, the executives of the FKCLU were arrested, or had warrants issued for their arrest, due to the prohibition against the intervention of a third party. Emergency intervention authority was invoked in the Hyundai Motors dispute. Labor sees the two ministers as having a view of labor-management relations more rational than any of the views of ministers before them. They experienced difficulty, it is understood, because of the generally conservative mood within the administration and the lack of understanding and old way of doing things of some labor union executives. Many experts concluded that if the rational changes in the Labor Ministry and the mature awareness shown by workers and some companies since the birth of the civilian administration are combined effectively, before long, a future-oriented labor-management-government relationship will be established. Policies must have consistency if labor administration is to obtain the credibility of both labor and management, and of the general public, says Hongik University Professor Pae Nae-yong. To accomplish this, labor administration must secure its autonomy and independence from economic, law enforcement, and home affairs administration.

[9 Jul p 22]

Government Needs To Establish Employer-Biased Labor Policy

[Text] During the late 1980's, when labor-management disputes were severe, several ambitious employees of the Ministry of Labor's Labor Management Policy Office were studying a proposal to adopt a special law for stabilizing labor-management relations. It was a spontaneous movement that started out of reflection on the extreme, all-or-nothing labor-management relationship and the government's rigid method of resolving problems, which was dependent on force. Tentatively designated the "Special Industrial Peace Law," this law contained a fundamental philosophy concerning labor-management relations. According to this law, the government would collect allotted fees from the owners of the company experiencing a labor-management dispute and use this to create a discretionary mediation team operational fund. Composed of persons recognized as social leaders, the discretionary mediation team would conduct mediation and arbitration of labor-management disputes throughout the year. This is something the Labor Management Committee is not doing well. In extraordinary circumstances, a labor-ministry-led counter-measures committee would be established automatically. It would be chaired by the vice minister of labor. Its members would be the vice ministers of each of the other ministries. Thus, a fundamental prescription for the crisis would be found and it would be prevented from deteriorating and spreading. This plan reflected the earnest desire of many experts for a realization of the autonomy of labor administration. However, because of the mood of the times, it was forgotten without ever really being discussed. This proposal did show to a great extent the position of the Ministry of Labor bureaucracy, which favors the autonomy of labor administration. However, labor administration has in fact been controlled by external factors. Labor understands the mid-term resignation last year of Minister Yi In-che as symbolic of the frustration experienced by the Ministry of Labor concerning the autonomy of labor administration. "Up till now, industrial peace has not been established and a crippled labor-management relationship has continued. The employers' side bears a greater responsibility for this than workers. In the future, we will put an end to labor administration that seems to take the employers' side," declared Minister Yi soon after taking office. It was not only the labor movement hoping for a democratic and future-oriented paradigm in labor-management relations. Bureaucrats who have long worked in labor administration also accepted this as the arrival of a time of fundamental labor reform under a civilian administration. Special labor supervision concerning the irregular labor actions of Korea Auto Insurance, subpoena investigation of group personnel, package plan for restoration of fired workers, correction of Ministry of Labor administrative directives conflicting with supreme court precedents, recognition of group-negotiated items on personnel management rights, emphasis on autonomous negotiation of FKCLU general strikes... Minister Yi turned employer-biased labor policy in the direction of neutrality. However, he stepped down when faced by the opposition of financial and economic ministries, leaving many disappointed

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"Rather than standing between labor unions and companies, impartially performing the role of mediator and arbitrator, the government has up till now suppressed the labor movement with the logic of growth, security, and public order," say experts. "The time has now come for the civilian administration to guarantee the autonomy of labor administration." Some companies with positive views of labor-management relations are working to transform the political orientation of the labor movement into an economistic one. Moreover, it has been criticized that most partner makeshift stability, trying to make labor unions a company tool. In a work entitled, *The Stabilizing Effect of Unions on the Workplace* [Nodong Chohapui Chikjang Anjong Hyokwa], recently published by the Labor Economics Society of Korea, O So-yong, a researcher at the Korea Labor Research Institute, revealed, "With the vitalization of the labor movement since the June 29th Declaration, labor unions have shown a stabilizing effect on the workplace." Thus, the dominant opinion among scholars is that most companies must discard their premodern views of labor-management relations and exercise their creative constructive powers, not only in the development of new products and the opening of new markets, but also in the field of labor-management relations. To fundamentally change the labor-management relationship, it appears the work of revising the Labor Law now under way will have to be done in a manner that changes its general direction. Through this, it is pointed out, a new relationship must be established in which labor and management work together with one mind to better a reality of repeated illegal strikes and to increase international competitiveness. Taeguk University professor Kim Yun-hwan's outlook: "When oppositive labor forces not affiliated with the Federation of Korean Labor Unions have a regular authority within the system, the labor-management relationship will become reasonable; responsibility will be born by government and business."

Rise in Urban Workers' Monthly Income Reported

SK2309080794 Seoul YONHAP in English 0757 GMT 2 Sep 96

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 2 (YONHAP)—The average urban worker in the country spends nearly 100,000 won (125 U.S. dollars) each month on eating out while paying increasing amounts to purchase and maintain an automobile and for children's out-of-school studies, the National Statistical Administration announced Friday [2 September].

The administration revealed that an urban worker's household had monthly income in the April-June period averaging 1,629,100 won (about 2,000 U.S. dollars), up 16.5 percent from 1,398,000 won a year earlier.

The administration's report on household budget trends for urban laborers ascribed the sharp rise in income to the high pay increase rate, growing employment for other family members besides householders, and other sources of financial income such as dividends, interest and marginal gains on the stock market.

Household expenses also rose to 1,187,600 won per month, representing an 11.7-percent rise from 1,063,100 won in the same period last year, the report said.

Accordingly, each household's disposable income after deducting various taxes, interest and social security charges stood at 1,484,200 won, 15.7 percent higher than last year's 1,282,800 won, resulting in a monthly surplus of 441,500 won compared to last year's 335,092 won (up 31.8 percent).

As for outlays, each household spent an average 74,400 won to purchase and maintain automobiles while paying 97,900 won to dine out, the report disclosed.

In addition, each home spent 54,500 won for refreshment and leisure and 39,000 won for children's out-of-school lessons.

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Burma

Minister, Delegation Leave for Cairo Meeting

BK [1000 GMT 5 Sep 94 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 31 Aug 94

[Text] A Myanmar [Burmese] delegation led by Lieutenant General Mya Thinn, member of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] and minister of home affairs, left Yangon [Rangoon] International Airport by air this evening to attend the International Conference on Population and Development to be held in Cairo, Egypt, on 5 September.

The delegation was seen off at Yangon airport by Lt. Gen. Maung Thint, minister of progress of border areas and national races and development affairs, and Lt. Gen. Kyaw Ba, minister of hotels and tourism, both SLORC members; Colonel Tin Hlaing, deputy minister of home affairs; responsible personnel from the People's Police Force and departments under the home ministry; and relatives.

Thai NSC Official, Delegation Leave Rangoon

BK [0900 GMT 5 Sep 94 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1130 GMT 5 Sep 94

[Text] Thai Thai delegation led by General Chanvee Kunthawatr, secretary of Thai National Security Council [NSC], left Yangon [Rangoon] at 1640.

The visiting Thai delegation visited the Nay Yi Shwemyanmyar Art Center at No. 54-B, Golden Valley Road, Bahan Township, at 1315 this afternoon and viewed the pre-monsoon painting exhibition. The delegation also went shopping at Bogyoke Aung San Market.

Consort of Thai Crown Prince Tours Pegu, Rangoon

BK [1000 GMT 30 Aug 94 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 31 Aug 94

[Text] Princess Sucharini Mahidon na Ayutthaya, consort of the Thai crown prince, son of the king of Thailand, who is currently visiting Yangon [Rangoon] with her 22-member entourage, which includes her four sons, visited Pegu by car today in the company of officials from the Foreign Ministry.

The princess and her entourage visited the Shwemawdaw Pagoda and observed the excavation of the palace of King Bayinnaung. They later visited the Shwethalyaung Buddha image and Maha Zedi Pagoda in Pegu.

The princess and her entourage returned to Yangon in the afternoon and visited the National Museum. They were given a tour of the museum by the authorities.

National Convention Plenary Session Reconvenes

BK [0900 GMT 4 Sep 94 Rangoon Radio Myanmar in Burmese 0630 GMT 5 Sep 94

[Text] The National Convention Plenary Session convened in the Central Conference Hall of the Presidential Residence compound on Ahlone Road, Yangon [Rangoon] at 0900 today. It was attended by Lieutenant General Myo Nyunt, chairman of the National Convention Convening Commission [NCCC]; Lt. Gen. Maung Thint, deputy chairman of the commission; commission members; U Aung Toe, chairman of the National Convention Convening Work Committee [NCCWC]; U Tha Dun, deputy chairman of the committee; committee members; Colonel Tin Aye, chairman of the Management Committee for National Convention; convention delegates; and foreign and local journalists.

NCCC Chairman Lt. Gen. Myo Nyunt chaired the meeting while NCCC Secretary Col. Aung Thein acted as secretary. First, the presiding chairman declared the plenary session open and valid based on the presence of 667 out of 687 convention delegates. Following an address to the plenary session by NCCC Chairman Lt. Gen. Myo Nyunt, NCCWC Chairman U Aung Toe began to explain the chapters of the constitution relating to the prescription of self-administered divisions or self-administered zones, the legislature, the executive branch, and the judiciary.

After a brief recess at 1005, the plenary resumed at 1020. NCCWC Deputy Chairman U Tha Dun and NCCWC Secretary U Aye Maung then continued with NCCWC Chairman U Aung Toe's explanation on the chapters relating to the prescription of self-administered divisions or self-administered zones, the legislature, the executive branch, and the judiciary. The plenary session recessed at 1155.

The afternoon session of the plenary session is currently in progress.

Another Two Insurgents Surrender in Northeast

BK [1000 GMT 5 Sep 94 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 5 Sep 94

[Text] Members of armed organizations from the jungles, who have come to realize their wrongdoings and have come to accept the activities and genuine goodwill of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, have been surrendering continuously with their arms and ammunition at various camps. On 17 August, Privates Tin Oke, 19 years, and Ye Aung alias Than Tun, 19 years, from the first company of ABSDF's [All Burma Students' Democratic Front] 216th Battalion surrendered together with two AK-47 automatic rifles, one hand grenade, four magazines, and one CB[unclear] to the Palaw camp in the southeastern military command region. They were warmly welcomed by responsible personnel from the camp.

Article Details Burmese Regime's 'Espionage'

BK [0000 GMT 6 Sep 94 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Sep 94 p A1]

[Article by Aung Zaw: "Many agents keep close watch on junta's foes at home and abroad"]

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[Text] Since his appointment as Burma's intelligence chief in 1984, Khin Nyunt has continued to build the state security apparatus into an effective instrument of repression and espionage both at home and abroad—and in the process is believed to have established himself as Burma's most powerful man.

Agents of his Directorate Defence Service Intelligence (DDSI) keep a watchful eye on opponents in Burma and abroad including the US, Canada, Germany, Australia, Britain and Thailand. It also keeps watch on army officers.

DDSI has been playing an important role in Burma. In 1988 the democracy movement forced Ne Win's regime to step down, but when they had almost collapsed, the DDSI intervened. Khin Nyunt authorized sabotage tactics to create anarchy in order to pave the way for the military to stage a coup. To date, the military intelligence services have played an important role in controlling the public and crushing pro-democracy activists.

The Thai-language daily newspaper NAEO NA recently published a front page story quoting a source in Foreign Ministry as saying that Burma's DDSI, under the command of Lt Gen Khin Nyunt, planned to send five spies to work in the Burmese Defence Office in Bangkok with aim of expanding its intelligence and espionage activities. The five officers were named as Myint Oo, Tun Khin, Thaung Kyi, Tun Thein and Saw Kyaw Lay Nay. They are officials of the DDSI.

Moreover, Thailand's Foreign Minister Prasong Soonsiri said that he needs time to verify reports that the Burmese junta planned to send "spies" into Thailand. Sarasit Somanakun, Foreign Ministry spokesman, said that the report puzzles him.

Prasong added that report is nonsense. He said that even if it were true, he could not talk about it publicly because it would be a state secret and could affect relations with Burma.

NAEO NA also reported that an NGO [nongovernmental organization] official who has contacts with a former Burmese military officer from DDSI recently defected across the Thai-Burma border and fled to another country. The defector was unhappy with the Slorc's [State Law and Order Restoration Council] close control of its people and the way it prevented competent officials from advancing. He said that no one had any chance for promotion unless they belonged to the same units as the Slorc leaders.

The defector had worked for DDSI since 1972 and in the three years before his defection was responsible for intelligence gathered in Thailand, giving him access to information gathered by DDSI agents here.

The defector told the NGO official that the centre of Burma's intelligence gathering is the office of the military attache in Bangkok. Formerly, this was Col Ba Hein. The current incumbent is Col Thein Sae, the military attache hand picked by Lt Gen Khin Nyunt himself. Col Thein Sae replaced Ba Hein in 1992. NAEO NA said "Thein Sae is ambitious." Even though he is an air force officer he was given important position. He used to work as a liaison officer to foreign embassies in Rangoon. One Burma watcher based in Bangkok said earlier: "Thein Sae is a real effective guy. (...) Ba Hein was just a relic."

NAEO NA reported that after Thein Sae came to Thailand, Burma's military intelligence acquired a Thai spy who has provided Burma with good information. The spy, code-named Victor, is highly valued by the Burmese. It is believed that DDSI runs several agents including Burmese, Thais and ethnic minorities and a well-informed source suggested that among the five Burmese spies "some might be Karen."

In fact, many informers and intelligence officers are working in Thailand and the Burmese opposition in exile believes that some have already penetrated the inner circle of opposition groups on the border and the Burmese asylum-seeker communities in Thailand.

The Burmese community in Thailand—in particular those who are pro-democracy activists—are vulnerable because they are considered "illegal immigrants." Since leaving Burma where the military staged a bloody coup in 1988, they have lived in fear and mistrust.

[Dissident] groups on the border say they don't know who are informers and spies—"but we can only guess."

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Mahathir Delivers National Day Speech

BK0309141994 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 31 Aug 94 pp 1, 2

[Text] Kuala Lumpur Tues.—Prime Minister Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamed today called on Malaysians to be more disciplined and responsible to help curb accidents, calamities and the various scourges.

Dr Mahathir, in his National Day message, said all disasters were man-made and it was up to Malaysians to prevent such incidents.

The Prime Minister's address was telecast live over RTM 1 [Radio Televisyen Malaysia Network 1] tonight in conjunction with the nation's 37th year of independence.

"If we were to curb the menace of dadah [drug] addiction, prevent accidents and fires that occur frequently, overcome the problems of loafing, hooliganism, environmental pollution and other calamities, the Government's call and measures it has undertaken should be well received by the people."

Dr Mahathir said many road accidents were the result of motorists not abiding by traffic regulations.

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The collapse of buildings from, abuse of alcohol, the spread of AIDs and environmental pollution were all caused by those who were not necessarily regarded as criminals.

Dr Mahathir said whether the perpetrators had criminal intent or otherwise, the result had the criminal effect and imposing punishment after an accident was of no consequence.

"What is required is prevention and the most effective prevention is that which we undertake ourselves.

"Preventive measures undertaken by the Government are not only limited in their results but costs are also high."

Dr Mahathir said the Government might be able to reduce the number of accidents by deploying more police personnel to ensure motorists do not speed or overtake recklessly but the costs incurred would be very high and ultimately the people would have to bear the burden.

He said if the Government's efforts were used for such purposes, then there would be no allocations for schools, clinics, roads and other services which were provided free or almost free of charge.

"On the other hand if we build a culture of cautiousness and do not act to haste then accidents can be greatly reduced without incurring any expenditure.

"As a matter of fact, in other countries with higher number of vehicles the accident rate is not as high as that in Malaysia. The reason is these people are able to exercise greater self-control."

Dr Mahathir said it was clear that without the support of the people, efforts to improve the performance of the people and country could not succeed.

He added that the Government on its bid to create a more contented society had taken various steps to eradicate unhealthy developments and these should be welcomed by the people as they were also responsible for such developments.

Although the Government had introduced various legislations and had the machinery to enforce the laws to prevent unhealthy developments, Dr Mahathir said such incidents continued to occur and were even on the increase.

He said it was clear that the Government and legislature itself would not be able to eradicate any untoward incident and added that if all that was required was legislation and enforcement to curb crime, then crime would have long been checked.

"The reality is that criminals and those who are disloyal can always bend the laws at any time."

Dr Mahathir said with the cooperation of the people, the Government had succeeded in developing the country and that Malaysia was now among the most progressive of developing nations.

The standard of living of the people had risen and their average income had also increased.

"In the field of development no one can deny that Malaysia has achieved extraordinary success. Among developing nations, we are in the forefront.

"Our progress has reached a level where international agencies are now questioning whether we should be regarded as a developing country or otherwise."

He added that even if one considered the matter superficially, the country's success was not the result of the policies and the actions of the Government alone.

Dr Mahathir said if it were not for the positive response of the people, investors, managements and workers, then it was evident the country would not be able to achieve the progress it had.

"The positive response, efforts and attitude of the people towards the Government's policies and incentives have enabled us to achieve our development targets.

"We are also confident that we can achieve even greater progress towards attaining industrialised nation status by 2020 as the people have positively welcomed the stance of the Government."

He added that the industrialised nation status for Malaysia envisaged in Vision 2020 was not based on Western trends which were synonymous with the scourge of drugs, AIDS, decline in morality, laziness and other ill effects which were now evident.

Dr Mahathir said the industrialised nation status as envisaged in Vision 2020 would ensure a more contented nation and one that was protected from a deterioration of civilisation and its values.

"To ensure this we have to build the right culture from now. The National Day we are celebrating is a timely occasion for us to make a resolution that we will not only strive to grab the opportunities to achieve greater progress and glory but also give up those habits which are no longer beneficial to us."

Dr Mahathir added that whatever happened, the nation would not forget the sacrifices made by its heroes in defending the country's security and the honour of the people.

He said just as they were able to sacrifice their lives for the nation, the people should also prove that they were worth defending.

Singapore

BDS Prime Minister Arrives for 3-Day Visit

BR0109151094 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 1 Sep 94 p 2

[By Derwin Pereira]

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[Text] South Korea's Prime Minister Yi Yong-sok arrived yesterday for a three-day visit aimed at forging a trade partnership with Singapore.

Mr Yi, who flew on from Hanoi after a trip to Vietnam, was received by the Senior Minister of State for Community Development, Mr Ching Tet Kuan.

During his visit here, he hopes to strengthen economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries, a senior South Korean official said. He said the two economies complemented each other and there was potential for closer ties.

"Singapore has a sophisticated service industry in areas like finance and marketing," he noted. "We have good industrial capacity in construction, shipbuilding and heavy machinery. We hope a partnership can develop."

Singapore is South Korea's sixth-largest trading partner. The two countries had a bilateral trade of U.S.$4.65 billion (S$6.88 billion) [S—Singapore] last year. But this figure could reach U.S.$5 billion this year, the official said, adding that Seoul was hoping to expand trade in telecommunications, electronics and computers.

Seoul was also keen on joint ventures between the private sectors of the two nations or countries like China, he said. Besides economic issues, the South Korean premier was also expected to discuss with Singapore's political leaders the situation on the Korean Peninsula and the upcoming Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (Apec) summit in Indonesia.

Mr Lee is on an eight-day Asian tour, which included a ground-breaking trip to Vietnam, where he became the first South Korean leader to visit the country. He will leave for Bangladesh after his stop here.

Mr Lee, 66, a former education professor who became prime minister in April, is accompanied by a 12-member delegation, including Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Park Kun-o and senior officials. He will be given a ceremonial welcome by Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong at the Istana [palace] and be hosted to an official dinner today. He will also call on President Ong Teng Cheong and have separate meetings with Mr Goh and Senior Minister Lee Kuan Yew.

The South Korean official said that the visit would further strengthen diplomatic ties between the two countries which was first established in 1979.

"Singapore is very important in terms of our relations with Asean as a whole," he said. "Singapore is an honest broker and is playing a key role in the region by promoting trade liberalisation and security dialogue."

Addresses Dinner With Goh Chok Tong

BK2109113294 Singapore Singapore Broadcasting Corporation in English 1400 GMT 1 Sep 94

[Text] Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong has spoken of the need to build new framework for security cooperation and constructive dialogue which engaged the major pears in the region.

Speaking at the dinner in honour of the visiting South Korean prime minister, he said that it helps preserve regional stability and makes possible continued economic growth. Mr Goh said the ASEAN regional forum is the prime example of a framework through which important regional issues can be discussed.

In his response, the South Korean prime minister said both countries should strive together to develop the Asia-Pacific region into a center of dynamism. Mr Yi said Singapore and South Korea can play a constructive international role together.

During talks earlier today, Mr Yi Yong-sok briefed Mr Goh on the latest developments on the Korean Peninsula and the North Korean nuclear issue.

Singapore expressed support for the peaceful reunification of the two Koreas.

On bilateral ties, the two leaders agreed to study several proposals to further strengthen their close and complementary relationship. This include building a bridge to facilitate companies from the two countries to network and establish joint ventures in third countries in the region.

Stresses Cooperation in Ties

BK2109101194 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 21 Sep 94 p 4

[Text] South Korea wants to develop an economic relationship with Singapore that would be complementary, and not competitive, in nature.

Visiting South Korean Prime Minister Yi Yong-sok, in an interview with THE STRAITS TIMES, said he told Singapore Prime Minister [PM] Goh Chok Tong during their talks yesterday that by combining the strengths of the two countries, both sides could develop a good co-operative relationship.

"Korea's strength lies in the fields of major construction and manufacturing while Singapore's is in information technology, services, finance and marketing," he said.

"By combining the strengths of ... the two sides, we can develop a good co-operative relationship," added Mr Yi.

He proposed to Mr Goh that Seoul and Singapore participate in co-operative projects in three main areas: Construction, information technology and telecommunications, and human-resource development.

The emergent complementarity between the two countries was demonstrated on yesterday's signing of a memorandum of understanding between the Keppel Corporation and South Korea's Samsung Group to undertake projects here and in China, Indonesia, Vietnam, Myanmar [Burma] and the Philippines.

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Singapore is now South Korea's sixth-largest trading partner, with two-way trade for the first seven months of this year rising 20.6 per cent.

"Bilateral trade reached U.S. $4.65 billion in 1995, five times the figure 10 years ago," said Mr Yi.

He pointed out its average annual growth was 19.3 per cent between 1986 and last year, outpacing that of Seoul's trade with ASEAN as a whole.

"Bilateral trade has mostly been in electronics, electrical goods, textiles and petrochemicals," he added. "We expect that trade between our two countries will be further expanded in the field of high-value-added products."

A social topic which he raised with Mr Goh was Singapore's Maintenance of Parents Bill which—when it becomes law—would allow abandoned parents to seek financial support from their children. Mr Yi's view is that the Bill would succeed in enhancing moral values.

Mr Yi, 68, a former Professor of Education who pursued his Master of Arts degree and PhD at the Graduate School of Ohio State University and post-doctoral studies at the University of Chicago, said:

"I also found out that what the Singapore Government wants to strive for is also what we want to do. We are moving in the same direction. I hope that South Korea and Singapore will make a joint effort to make this world a better one, both as good friends and good partners."

Commenting on a forthcoming campaign by South Korea to emulate Singapore's clean image, he said:

"One of Singapore's strengths is that it is a clean, orderly and efficiently-maintained country."

"This efficiency is something very remarkable," he said, adding that this was also discussed during his talks with PM Goh.

Seoul now plans to increase fines drastically for littering, spitting, jaywalking and other petty crimes.

He said: "Since the inauguration of President Kim Young-sam, we have set the goal of building a new Korea by enhancing the moral stance of our people.

"We can do this by enforcing rules fairly, without any prejudice, and by the people observing regulations. I found it really assuring that both countries are aiming for the same direction."

Cambodia

Further on Khmer Rouge Holding Western Hostages

Amnesty Offered to KR Guerrilla

BK0109123704 *Hong Kong AFP in English 1200 GMT 1 Sep 96*

[Excerpts] Phnom Penh, Sep 1 (AFP)—The Cambodian Government said Thursday that three western hostages held by the Khmer Rouge [KR] in southern Cambodia were still alive and negotiators were optimistic that the captives would be freed by the rebels.

"We know that the three western hostages are still alive" after resuming contacts with the Khmer Rouge, Deputy Information Minister Khieu Kanharot said, adding that the three men had last been seen by go-betweens on Tuesday. [passage omitted]

He also said that any Khmer Rouge guerrillas wanting to surrender would be given amnesty by government forces, adding that the offer included General Pan, the rebel commander who is believed to be holding the hostages. [passage omitted]

Government 'Optimistic' on Release

BK0109123704 Phnom Penh AFP in French 0800 GMT 1 Sep 96

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Phnom Penh 1 Sep (AFP)—The Cambodian Government said on Wednesday that it is "optimistic" that it will manage to free three Western hostages held by the Khmer Rouge for over a month in southern Cambodia.

"We know they are alive," said State Secretary for Information Khieu Kanharot at a press conference specifying that the authorities have received information from the hostages through "messengers" who have maintained contacts with the Khmer Rouge.

According to him, the resumption of negotiations early in the week and King Norodom Sihanouk's appeal could contribute to ending the matter.

From Beijing where he is receiving cancer treatment, the monarch on Wednesday called on the Khmer Rouge to keep the hostages alive, and safe."

Australian David Wilson, aged 29, Briton Mark Slater, 28, and Frenchman Jean-Michel Braquet, 27, fell into the hands of a local guerrilla commander, General Nu Pan, on 26 July in the Kampot region (southwest).

The State Secretary for Information refused to give details on the state of negotiations while acknowledging that on any negotiations there is a compromise." He affirmed that paying a ransom has been discarded despite rumors in Phnom Penh saying otherwise, and that government troops did not shell the zone where the Westerners are held.

General Pan had demanded a 150,000 dollars ransom soon after the abduction. This demand was replaced later by a political demand from the Polpotist leadership which requires the end of foreign military assistance to Phnom Penh as a condition for the release of the hostages.

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AFP Cites Videotape Featuring Hostages

BK0209081496 Hong Kong AFP in English 0712 GMT 2 Sep 96

[Text] Phnom Penh, Sept 2 (AFP)—Three western hostages held by the Khmer Rouge in southern Cambodia have said that a deal to secure their freedom was sunk by the shelling of rebel positions by Cambodian government troops.

"You have to stop bombing for us to go home," French hostage Jean-Michel Braquet said on a videotape obtained by local news production team Indochine Productions on Friday. Braquet added that a ransom would also have to be paid.

Braquet was captured on July 26 along with Australian David Wilson and Briton Mark Slater, following a guerrilla ambush on a train in the southern province of Kampot.

On the videotape, on which the hostages pleaded for an end to the shelling of the camp where they were being held, Slater said a deal to release the prisoners was to be struck Tuesday, but fell through because of the bombing.

"Please stop the bombing so that the deal can go through and we can go home to our families. Please," Slater said on the videotape recorded Monday, on the eve of a Khmer Rouge deadline for securing the release of the captives.

"If the bombing doesn't stop there will never be a deal," he said.

Wilson called the bombing "very heavy" throughout the day, and said that "it was very frightening, not only for us, but also for all the farmers and all the local people here."

The Cambodian Government has repeatedly denied shelling Khmer Rouge positions despite a number of messages from the hostages and independent sources saying that bombing was widespread in the area.

Deputy Information Minister Khieu Kanharith has ruled out paying a ransom for the hostages, but said government forces would maintain its stranglehold on the rebel base in order to bargain from a position of strength.

A number of Cambodians and three Vietnamese were also taken in the train ambush but there have been conflicting reports as to whether they were still being held by the rebels.

Defence Minister Tie Banh said Friday that the hostages, who the government says were last seen three days ago, were still alive and that negotiations for securing their release were continuing.

The government has said that negotiations for the release of the hostages broke down last week, but started up again on Monday.

Remains of Earlier Hostages Identified

BK0309060896 Hong Kong AFP in English 0640 GMT 3 Sep 96

[Text] Canberra, Sept 2 (AFP)—Human remains found in Cambodia on June have been positively identified as those of Australian model Kellie Wilkinson and Britons Dominic Chappell and Tina Dhomony, Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said Friday.

Suspected Khmer Rouge gunmen seized Wilkinson, 24, her boyfriend Chappell, 25, and their friend Dhomony, 23, after their jeep stopped behind a truck at a roadblock while driving from Phnom Penh to Sihanoukville on April 11.

"It is with great sadness that I learned that forensic analysis by New Scotland Yard has confirmed the death of Ms Kellie Wilkinson and her two British friends," Evans said in a statement.

The British police information also confirmed the three were murdered soon after their capture, Evans said.

Evans said after the remains were discovered last month that it was 95 percent certain they were those of the missing three.

Australian officials said in June that Khmer Rouge guerrillas had demanded a 150,000 US dollar ransom for the release of the three captives but the guerrillas had failed to provide proof they were still alive.

The kidnappers were believed at the time to be Khmer Rouge guerrillas of the 266th Regiment commanded by the notorious General Mo.

He was believed to command between 70 and 100 fighters in hilly, densely forested country in the Elephant Mountains region of southern Cambodia.

Evans extended deepest sympathy to the three families on behalf of the Australian government.

Since then Australian David Wilson, 29, Briton Mark Slater, 28, and Frenchman Jean-Michel Braquet, 27, have been held by the Khmer Rouge since they were kidnapped during a bloody train ambush on July 26.

Official Says All Missing Troops Near Battambang

BK0109130996 Hong Kong AFP in English 1340 GMT 1 Sep 96

[Excerpt] Phnom Penh, Sep 1 (AFP)—The Khmer Rouge [KR] has moved troops around Cambodia's second city of Battambang in preparation for an attack, a minister said Thursday.

"The Khmer Rouge intend to launch an attack on Battambang from three directions," Deputy Information Minister Khieu Kanharit said. He added that the rebels planned to cut the highway to the town of Pursat, south of Battambang.

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He said that the rebels' northwest campaign had started with last week's attack on a town in Pailin district, about 20 kilometers (12 miles) north of Sangkeng, in which two government soldiers were killed.

Military experts have discounted the threat of rebel advances in northwest Cambodia, saying that the guerrillas have insufficient troops to carry out a serious offensive.

Khieu Kanharit said the Khmer Rouge's other objective would be the northeast province of Preah Vihear, where the rebels set up a provisional government in July. He said the Khmer Rouge were determined to gain ground in the province in order to set up a capital for a rebel government. [passage omitted]

Khmer Rouge Commentary Hails 'People's Struggle'

BK0309011294 Clandestine Radio of the Provisional Government of National Unity and National Salvation of Cambodia in Cambodian 1200 GMT 1 Sep 96

[Unattributed commentary: "The Cambodian Nation and People Will Struggle Continuously To Oppose and Topple the Two-Headed Government and Push for National Reconciliation, National Unity, and the Establishment of a Genuine National Government"]

[Text] The ongoing serious situation in Cambodia under the control of the two-headed government—marked by national and social problems—began on the day in 1979 when Vietnam sent hundreds of its troops to invade and occupy Cambodia. Our national and social situation has deteriorated seriously, to the point that the Cambodian nation and race face total extermination—just like Kampuchea Krom [former Cambodian territory now part of Vietnam].

Given this situation, the Cambodian nation and people throughout the country have struggled continuously in all forms and in all fields. They have struggled against the 6 million old and new Vietnamese immigrants who have robbed away and are swallowing the Cambodian people, state, and race.

As a result, the Cambodian people have lost nearly all of their livelihood—on the one hand they have been deprived of everything by the communist Vietnamese and their puppet authorities, while on the other hand they have had to escape oppression and recruitment by the two-headed elements, leaving them no time to earn a living through farming. Their lands and farm animals have been plundered by the communist Vietnamese and their puppets.

This is why the people have struggled arduously on all fields and all aspects to solve our national and social problems—war and peace, national reconciliation, and so forth. They have struggled against the two-headed government's fascist state powers, of which 99 percent in Phnom Penh and 100 percent in the countryside belong to the communist Vietnamese who have swallowed almost all of Cambodia.

This struggle has become a current everywhere—in Phnom Penh and the provinces, districts, communes, and villages. The people are waging this struggle in line with the conditions in each area. People throughout the country are struggling continuously against the two-headed elements that have betrayed the nation and people and sold out to the foreigners by continuing the war to kill the Cambodian nation and people.

The people demand the removal of the two-headed government, an end to war, and the promotion of national reconciliation and unity. The Cambodian people's struggle is absolutely irresistible.

Further Reaction to Immigration Law Noted

PENNS Commentary Rejects Law

BK0309014294 Clandestine Radio of the Provisional Government of National Unity and National Salvation of Cambodia in Cambodian 1200 GMT 1 Sep 96

["Commentary" issued by the spokesman for the "Immigration Ministry" of the Provisional Government of National Unity and National Salvation of Cambodia on 1 September; place not given]

[Text] It has been reported that the two-headed government has just adopted an immigration law for the Kingdom of Cambodia.

I. Everyone knows that 99 percent of the two-headed government's state powers in Phnom Penh and 100 percent of its powers in the countryside are currently controlled by communist Vietnam. Communist Vietnam controls 99 percent of the legislative and executive powers. The communist Vietnamese forced the two-headed elements at gunpoint to enact a law outlawing Democratic Kampuchea and impose martial law to arrest anyone opposing them, although this does not apply to these puppets. They have even rejected His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk. Now they have adopted an immigration law. We would like to ask one question: Why would communist Vietnam—which invaded Cambodia—order its puppets to enact a law against it?

II. In order to annex Cambodia, communist Vietnam relies mainly on demographic warfare; that is, sending its Vietnamese to engulf Cambodia. Will it allow the implementation of an immigration law that obstructs this demographic war? All the courts, all types of police, including immigration police, court police, and traffic police, and the entire armed forces of the two-headed government are currently under the control of the communist Vietnamese. These fascist dictatorial cores are the ones solely responsible for the implementation of the law.

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Under these circumstances, will these words supplement the so-called immigration law? Will they expel the Vietnamese from Cambodia? Will they close the doors to prevent the influx of Vietnamese, or will they grant additional rights to the Vietnamese in Cambodia and open the doors even wider to allow more Vietnamese to flow into Cambodia?

This immigration law will not force any Vietnamese men or women to leave Cambodia or put them into camps. Vietnam's state powers will remain intact. Vietnam will continue to plunder and dominate the Cambodian people and peasants, their lands, farms, rivers, and ponds. They will continue to act big, take our people's jobs, and starve our people to perpetuate the famine in Cambodia. They will continue to Vietnamize Cambodia in all aspects, including demographic, geographic, civilization, culture, and traditions.

III. Therefore, the two-headed government's enactment of this immigration law is a mere fraud, a farce that is never led, played out, and watched by the communist Vietnamese, the alliance of villains, and their puppets. The Provisional Government of National Union and National Salvation of Cambodia [PGNUNS] and the Cambodian nation and people absolutely reject this immigration law. Based on their rich experience, the Cambodian nation and people—together with the PGNUNS—will continue to resist communist Vietnam's demographic war openly in line with the actual situation and conditions in each area.

IV. As long as the war of the communist Vietnamese, the alliance of villains, and their puppets continues and the communist Vietnamese continue to send Vietnamese people into our country, the PGNUNS and Cambodian nation and people will continue to struggle together to end the war quickly, achieve national reconciliation and peace, and bring about a genuine national government, made up of forces from all political trends, to resolve every national problem big and small, including the problem of the Vietnamese immigrants.

[Dated] 1 September 1996

[Signed] The spokesman of the PGNUNS [immigration Ministry], which is dealing with the problem of the influx of Vietnamese nationals into Cambodia.

[illegible] Concerned Over Effect

BK0309110794 Phnom Penh RFI [illegible]
KUALA LUMPUR in Cambodian 2 Sep 96 pp 1, 2

[All quotation marks as published]

[Text] In two messages, dated 29 August—one addressed to Le Duc Anh, president of the SRV, and another to Samdech Chea Sim, acting head of state of the Kingdom of Cambodia—King Norodom Sihanouk proposed that National Assembly members "consider the possibility of reexamining the immigration law."

It should be recalled that on a message dated 25 August 1996 and addressed to his majesty the king of Cambodia, who is receiving medical treatment in Beijing, Le Duc Anh voiced "concern and support" over the reopening of some articles in the immigration bill drafted by the National Assembly. Some articles could affect "innocent Vietnamese living in the Kingdom of Cambodia."

On 26 August, the Cambodian co-prime ministers pledged in a message addressed to Vietnamese Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet that "this new law will not be immediately implemented before the establishment of a mechanism for discussing this issue by the two countries."

However, on 27 August, Vietnamese Prime Minister sent a letter back to the Cambodian counterparts opposing for quick talks between the two countries' governments before the implementation of the immigration law.

Responding to this situation, the Cambodian Embassy in Hanoi conveyed a clarification for the Royal Cambodian Government leaders, saying that "the immigration law is not just for Vietnamese but for all foreigners in Cambodia" and that "a mechanism for discussing this issue by Cambodia and Vietnam will be set up to solve the problem."

In messages with similar content addressed to Le Duc Anh and Samdech Chea Sim, the king pointed out that he had received the Vietnamese president's message and that he has also written to Samdech Chea Sim "on the issue. In the message addressed to Samdech Chea Sim the king asked that "the samdech (Chea Sim) conveys the essence of the above message to the samdech, princes, excellencies, and ladies, distinguished members of our National Assembly, to consider the possibility of reexamining this law in a spirit of justice, equality, and fraternity and with respect for human rights regarding innocent Vietnamese living in our Kingdom of Cambodia."

It should be recalled that in Article 18, Chapter 2, of the Kingdom of Cambodia's Constitution, it is stipulated that the king will communicate with the National Assembly through messages. These messages will not be discussed by the National Assembly.

In Phnom Penh City, the newspaper SOBEIPHEAP THMEI [NEW FREEDOM], issue No. 17 dated 31 August and 1 September, wrote that "Cambodian people's representatives who discuss Le Duc Anh's proposal are the people's representatives of Vietnam."

Failed Coup Leaders Expelled From Party

BK0309113194 Phnom Penh RFI [in KUSAPP]
KUALA LUMPUR in Cambodian 1 Sep 96 pp 1, 2

[Summary] The Central Committee of the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] on 30 August decided to expel Prince Ranariddh Chakkrapong, Sin Song, and Sin Sen from the CPP.

In its communique the CPP strongly denounces the attempt by these three persons to topple the government on 2 July, saying that this action seriously violated the

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law and runs counter to the party's policy. However, the commissioner did not say who will replace the three. In the commissioner the CPP solemnly reaffirms that it will strive to cooperate with other social forces, particularly the political parties with seats in the Assembly and the royal government, to ensure social stability.

Indonesia

MNLF-Philippine Peace Talks Held in Jakarta

Foreign Minister Opens Talks

BK0309113096 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0700 GMT 3 Sep 96

[Text] Foreign Minister Ali Alatas opened the second round of peace talks between the Philippine Government and the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] about an hour ago. Reporting direct from the Hotel Borobudur, Jakarta, is the RRI [Republik Radio Indonesia] team.

[Begin correspondent recording] Indonesia is optimistic that the peace talks between the Philippine Government and the Moro National Liberation Front, MNLF, will be successful. Indonesia is also prepared to fulfill the request by the two sides for a team of military supervisors to monitor the nine-month-old cease-fire agreement. This was stated by Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, who began the second round of peace talks between the Philippine Government and the MNLF now being held in Jakarta. Morgewhile, the head of the Philippine Government delegation, Manuel Yan, expressed his hope that Indonesia, who has been given a mandate by the Philippine Government and as mediator, will find a solution to the conflict between the two sides. [end recording]

Talks, Participants Comment

BK0309071194 Jakarta ANTARA in Indonesian 1139 GMT 3 Sep 96

[Text] Jakarta, 3 Sep (ANTARA)—Foreign Minister Ali Alatas says the peace process between the Philippine Government and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) still faces several critical problems that need to be solved. Speaking at the second round of peace talks between the MNLF and the Philippine Government in Jakarta on Thursday, Ali Alatas expressed optimism that the meeting would be successful if the two sides could reach an amicable agreement.

Present at the meeting were Retired General Manuel Yan, the Philippine Government representative; MNLF leader Nur Misuari; ICO [Islamic Conference Organization] Deputy Secretary General Mohammed Mohsin; and S. Wiryono, a Foreign Ministry official who has been involved in the peace talks all along.

The peace process is currently hampered by misunderstanding between the two sides over, for example, the integration of the Moro freedom fighters into the Philippine armed forces and into the administrative system in predominantly Moro Muslim districts. Alatas said he felt optimistic because of the progress achieved by the joint committee between the two sides, which has held a series of meetings. Ali Alatas also expressed happiness because the three support committees on education, the economy, and Muslim shariah law had achieved progress, although there is still a need to resolve problems in the fields of defense and administration. As such, the foreign minister admitted that issues such as the administrative system, representation in the government and the House of Representatives, and the Executive Council have yet to be discussed even though an exchange of documents has been undertaken.

Morgewhile, Alatas considered that the effort undertaken by the ad hoc working group to implement the structure and mechanism should receive attention because this issue is very important if any substantive achievements are to be made. He said: "This issue should be given more serious attention, considering that the working group's numerous formidable problems are directly related to the peace process between the two conflicting parties."

Morgewhile, Philippine delegation leader Manuel T. Yan stressed the need for and the importance of peace in the southern Philippines. He said the idea of establishing an East ASEAN Growth Area (EAGA) cannot be realized if there are conflicts within the region. He said: "The East ASEAN Growth Area's economic dynamism cannot possibly be established without political stability in the region." He also took the opportunity to praise the Moro freedom fighters for their active participation in smoothing the way so that peace talks could be conducted between the two sides.

Apart from this, MNLF leader Prof. Nur Misuari said that political stability in the southern Philippines can only be established when the two sides implement the 1976 Tripoli Pact. He said: "I will definitely demand that both sides adhere to the Tripoli Pact."

When questioned about the activities of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), Nur Misuari said that for his part he was currently streamlining contacts in order to bring the two groups together to meet with the Manila government. The MILF is another Moro liberation front with a strong base in the region. It has been reported recently that the MILF—with similar objectives to the MNLF and headed by H. Murad—has repeatedly clashed with Philippine Government troops. Misuari said: "The Manila government has, nevertheless, requested my assistance in contacting the MILF for talks."

The second formal round of peace talks between the Philippine Government and the MNLF will last from 31 August until 3 September. The first formal round of peace talks was held in Jakarta in last November.

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Agreement Reached on Islamic Law

OW2709081194 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 27 Sep 94

[Text] The Philippine Government and the Moro National Liberation Front, MNLF, reached several agreements on the implementation of Islamic law in the autonomous regions of the southern Philippines yesterday during the first day of the peace talks in Jakarta. The two sides agreed to implement Islamic law based on the Koran and orthodox Muslim laws. Cases will be heard in the Arabic and English languages. Speaking to reporters after attending the first day's meeting, Indonesian representative Wiryono clarified that cases heard and dealt with according to Islamic law will still have to go through the normal legal procedures.

The representatives of the two conflicting parties at the second biweekly round of peace talks are the same officials who attended the first round of peace talks held in Jakarta last year. Manuel Yan is leading the Philippine Government delegation while the MNLF delegation is led by Nur Misuari.

Development Party Congress Elects Leaders

OW2709071994 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 27 Sep 94

[Text] Ismail Hasan Metareum was reelected last night as the United Development Party Central Executive Council general chairman for 1994-99 period. The other party leaders were also elected during last night's party congress. They are Madam Aisyah Amini, Hamzah Haz, and Mr Hardi Rais Hemzah.

Ayesh Wiryo was elected as the party's new secretary general while Ferial Basir was elected as Treasurer. They are also among the other members who were elected to the party's central advisory council.

Tourism Policies, Conservation Work Viewed

OW2609171194 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1 Aug 94 pp 1, 10

[Text] Jakarta (ANTARA)—The Political and Security Coordinating Meeting has decided on a new policy related to the presence in Indonesia of tourists from Taiwan and China. In anticipation of a growing number of tourists from Taiwan and China, hotels and travel bureaus are permitted to print brochures about their operations in the Chinese language and Chinese characters and to subscribe to Indonesian publications in the Chinese language.

Soesilo Soedarman, coordinating minister for politics and security, said this to reporters as he explained the results of the Political and Security Coordinating Meeting held Tuesday, August 2. Those attending the meeting included Minister of Home Affairs Yogie S. Memet, Armed Forces Commander General Feisal Tanjung, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, Minister of Information Harmoko, Minister of State for the Environment Sarwono Kusumaatmadja, Minister of Religious Affairs Tarmizi Taher, Chief of Naval Staff Admiral Tanto Kusumaputra and Minister of State and State Secretary Murdiono.

According to Soesilo, Indonesia's increasingly improved relations with Taiwan and China have prompted the Indonesian Government to review existing policies. "There is a requirement, however, that all such printed materials must be printed at a printing plant designated by the government (the INDONESIAN DAILY printing plant), and the Department of Information must have file copies," Soesilo Soedarmoe said emphatically.

These brochures and printed materials in Chinese and Chinese characters are primarily those that give information about facilities and hotel programs. Similarly, travel bureaus are permitted to print brochures in Chinese and Chinese characters to provide information on tourism objects and tour programs in Indonesia.

When asked about existing laws related to Chinese language material and the use of Chinese, the coordinating minister for politics and security emphasized that those regulations remain in effect. "It remains true that stores and hotels are prohibited from using big Chinese characters for store or hotel names. This new policy (angle) is in the context of the way Chinese tourists are treated. It would be unfortunate if they came here but could not get any information," he added.

Another matter decided by the Political and Security Coordinating Meeting was to upgrade tourism personnel so that tour guides will be permitted to study Mandarin. "With permission from the Department of Education and Culture, short courses on Mandarin can be offered in the form of practical, functional instructional packages for hotel and travel bureau personnel, domestics, and sales clerks," Soesilo Soedarmoe explained.

The government has also decided to provide "visa-on-arrival" facilities to tourists who are citizens of Slovakia or of countries formerly united with Slovakia.

In addition, the government will make Ivanka Airport in Surabaya an international airport in the near future. In other words, when preparations are finished, tourists from China can step directly on Indonesian soil at that airport.

Environment

The Political and Security Coordinating Meeting also discussed the issue of marine environmental protection. Soesilo Soedarmoe said that data presented by the minister of state for the environment showed that there are several matters requiring serious attention. For example, of the 700 species of coral, 400 are found in Indonesia. Unfortunately, this coral is in a distressing condition. "Fourteen percent is in critical condition, 46 percent is damaged, and coral in good condition

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amounts to only about 7 percent. This is despite the fact that coral requires hundreds of years for complete growth," he complained.

The function of coral is somewhat like that of Indonesia's tropical forests, Soesilo Soedarman said, but much of it is now being blown up. For that reason, the coordination conference was determined to give immediate attention to the problem, especially in the framework of conservation. The same is happening, he added, with regard to mangrove trees. Of 14.3 million hectares, only 2 million hectares remain.

In connection with all of that, the minister of state for the environment proposed in the coordination meeting yesterday that the BAKORKAMLA [Maritime Security Coordination Board] be given the additional task of participating in surveillance and restriction of marine and coastal contamination and damage.

Indonesian Forests

The Political and Security Coordination Meeting has taken certain actions regarding the problem of Indonesian forests, seeing that every year about 7 million cubic meters of wood disappear from circulation with no reason.

Soesilo said the Political and Security Coordination Meeting decided that the strength of the TKPPH [Forest Security Coordination Teams] in each region will be enhanced through the Command Control System, meaning that a Task Unit will be formed at the headquarters level. The government will also review what is lacking in KEPPRES [Presidential Decision] 29 and 30 of 1985 and INPRES [Presidential Instruction] 4 of 1985.

He added that wood will be established as an export commodity monetary and policies on this will be balanced by dependable management in both forestry and industrial sectors. In addition, law enforcement officers will be increased so as to intensify violations of regulations in the forestry sector.

With regard to oversight of the use of forests, the Department of Communications has asked that consideration be given to the possibility of establishing special ports for shipment of wood and forest products, in order that the oversight of wood and forest product distributions can be performed better without interfering with the flow of exports and international shipments. Another matter deemed necessary for immediate control through government regulations is ownership and licenses for use of machine saws for cutting wood.

Thailand

Prasong Meets With Cambodia's Ranariddh

BK1009142394 *Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai* 1200 GMT 1 Sep 94

[Text] Foreign Minister Nguabthai Leader Prasong Sunsiri has briefed reporters on his meeting with Cambodian First Prime Minister Prince Norodom Ranariddh, which took place at Bangkok International Airport today. He said they discussed the good relations and understanding between their two countries. The Cambodian prime minister was ready to clarify any questions Thailand may have.

The foreign minister said he informed the Cambodian prime minister about the departure on 29 August of Prince Norodom Chakkrapong, who was involved in the coup attempt in Cambodia and had come to Thailand. His departure was a result of the actions by Thai authorities. The Cambodian prime minister thanked the Thai Government for its part in solving the problem involving Prince Chakkrapong.

According to the foreign minister, the Cambodian prime minister said the questioning of the nine Thais detained in Cambodia for possible involvement in the coup attempt will be speeded up. Prince Ranariddh also asked to send Cambodian officials to question 14 Thais in Thailand. He was informed that the Thai Government has no objection to the questioning, but it is up to the 14 Thais whether they are willing to participate. The Thai Government cannot force them to undergo questioning.

Further on Prasong-Ranariddh Meeting

BK1009074994 Bangkok THE NATION in English 1 Sep 94 p A2

[Text] Thai authorities will soon receive from Cambodia a list of Khmer Rouge members, allowing them to bar passage of the outlawed group into and out of the country, Foreign Minister Prasong Soonsiri said yesterday.

"The lists of the Khmer Rouge members will be exhaustive, from the top members to lowest-level members. We expect to receive the list soon so that we can cooperate with Cambodia's request for assistance. Without the list we can do nothing," Prasong told reporters, following a meeting with Cambodian co-Premier Prince Norodom Ranariddh.

Thai authorities in the past have claimed that Phnom Penh has failed to specifically identify Khmer Rouge members.

Prasong said the premier recognizes Bangkok's foreign policy to respect only the legitimate Cambodian government and to fully cooperate with Cambodia's new legislation outlawing the guerrillas.

Prince Ranariddh made a transit visit to Bangkok yesterday, en route from Beijing, where he visited his father King Norodom Sihanouk, who has been receiving treatment for cancer.

Recent Cambodian legislation outlawing the guerrillas seeks the assistance of its neighbours in preventing the guerrillas passage into and out their territories.

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"Prince Ranariddh informs me that his government will soon require Cambodian people to hold new passports, which are being printed right now. [When the new passports are issued] This authorizes will be able to reject any entry visa application from Khmer Rouge members," Praseng said.

At present, Khmer Rouge members are legitimate passport holders, as the Phnom Penh government has yet to revoke any of their passports. The process has been made more difficult because Cambodian people use various types of passports, issued under different regimes.

Praseng said other issues raised during the one-hour meeting with Prince Ranariddh included Thai businessmen's connections, specifically involving logging, with Cambodia's former warring factions, including the Khmer Rouge.

"Since the Khmer Rouge is now outlawed in Cambodia, any logging with it cannot be continued, as Cambodia will benefit less regardless of the cut logs from Khmer Rouge-controlled zones," Praseng said.

Praseng also asked Prince Ranariddh to clarify the status of licenses issued to run logging businesses in Cambodia, as he said there was some confusion over which Cambodian ministry had the right to issue the licenses.

"The Cambodian government will give full authorization to issue licenses only to the Defense Ministry, as opposed to both the ministries of foreign affairs and defense, as earlier practiced. However, there are still some licenses that were issued by the two ministries," Praseng said. He added that the Prince promised to have the issue resolved as soon as possible.

Praseng said Prince Ranariddh assured him that the nine Thais charged with involvement in the coup attempt in Phnom Penh would receive fair treatment, adding that he would hasten their case through the legal processes.

The minister said that Cambodia's proposed "interview" with 14 Thais who are wanted for questioning in connection with the coup attempt could only be conducted with the consent of the men themselves. The Thai government will not force them, he said.

Prince Ranariddh told reporters before leaving Phnom Penh [as published] that King Sihanouk is recovering from the cancer and is now considered healthy.

The king will spend another three or four months in Beijing for medical treatment before returning to Phnom Penh.

Al-Arqam Spokesman Says Leader Fears Deportation

BK1309073296 Hong Kong AFP in English 0659 GMT 2 Sep 96

[Text] Bangkok, Sept 2 (AFP)—Police in northern Thailand detained 23 members of the controversial al-Arqam Muslim sect Friday and were preparing to deport them, a sect spokesman said.

Thai immigration and police officials, contacted by AFP, said they had no reports of any detentions Friday morning. Officials at the Malaysian Embassy in Bangkok were not available for comment.

Last week, Malaysia outlawed the movement, set for threatening public order and spreading deviationist teachings.

Isslam Laonam, press secretary to al-Arqam leader Ashaari Muhammad, said Ashaari had been separated from the other members and taken away in a police van.

Isslam said he understood that Kuala Lumpur had revoked the passports of 10 al-Arqam members, including himself and Ashaari. Three were out of Thailand, but the remaining seven were to be taken to Bangkok and deported, he said.

Isslam, sounding agitated, said Thai authorities had asked al-Arqam members to sign a letter agreeing to deportation. "But we refused," asking instead to consult the sect's lawyers in Thailand and Malaysia.

"We are legally staying in Thailand, and the Malaysian government has no right to harass us. We have broken no laws," Isslam said.

Isslam said he was speaking to AFP by mobile telephone from Lampang police headquarters and then from a car which was taking the group to the airport.

Chavalit Warns Chuan Away From Saudi Gem Probe

BK1309073596 Bangkok THE NATION in English 7 Sep 96 pp A1, A4

[Text] Interior Minister Gen Chavalit Yongchaiyut yesterday advised Prime Minister Chuan Leekpai to resign his personal intervention in the Saudi jewellery scandal, otherwise he could be dragged into the turmoil already engulfing the case.

"Maybe I should warn him that if he gets too involved in the matter, he could land himself in trouble. There is already serious conflict within the Police Department over the case. He should stay away and let police handle the case on their own," Chavalit said.

Chavalit's words of caution came after Chuan had an unpublicised meeting on Tuesday with the Saudi charge d'affaires, Mohammed Saad Khoja, to discuss progress in the police investigation of the five-year jewellery scandal.

Khoja quoted Chuan as saying he was trying to have the case settled as soon as possible through his personal intervention.

Chavalit, who has direct control over the Police Department, yesterday said when and how the case would be settled depends on the police, not on himself or the prime minister.

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"If we (the anti-Chuan) intervene in the matter too much, we could get into trouble. It is not our duty to meddle with the investigation. We should only stand looking from the outside and make sure the investigation proceeds quickly and transparently," he said.

The jewellery scandal took a new twist on Wednesday when two of the eight senior police officers implicated in the case accused the Saudi Embassy here of having destroyed evidence in probing the investigation.

Pol Lt Col [Police Lieutenant Colonel] Chumphot Chaidaroon and Pol Maj [Police Major] Pantthai Santigaket said in their report to the House committee on foreign affairs that they had strong doubts about accusations that Thai police had confiscated some of the jewellery retrieved from a convicted thief, Kriangkrai Techamong, and his alleged accomplices in 1990.

The two officers, who were assigned to keep the jewellery after it was seized by police in early 1990, insisted that all the confiscated valuables were returned to the owner, Prince Faisal.

The discrepancy over the exact amount of the returned jewellery was a matter of different accountings, on Jan 6 1990 and Jan 15 1990, they said, adding that there was "something fishy" about the Saudi Embassy's claim that not all of the confiscated items were returned to the owner.

The two said they suspected that a video tape of Saudi jewellery, which Charoje Losiripanit Khosa showed late last year to support his claim that Thai police failed to return to Riyadh all the jewellery they had seized, was an edited version of an original tape which showed the complete collection of valuables.

The officers called on police investigators to by-pass the Saudi Embassy and deal directly with the Saudi government to determine whether Lt jewellery Thai police returned to Riyadh was really missing any items.

Khosa angrily denied the accusation saying he wanted the case settled so he could go home. There was no reason for him to fabricate evidence to perplex the investigation, he said.

A lawyer representing the two officers, Surachai Siraphon, yesterday submitted an appeal to Police Director General Pratan Santipraphop to seek fair legal treatment for them.

Surachai said the two had earlier asked investigators to check whether any of the seized Saudi jewellery were missing while it was in police custody, by comparing the video tapes recording the counting on Jan 6 1990 and Jan 15 1990, but their proposal was ignored.

The Police Department committee investigating the scandal has said it would charge Chumphot and Pantthai with embezzling some of the jewellery.

Six other senior police officers, including former police chief Sawat Amnuaywat and Pol Gen [Police General] Sanong Wattanawarangkun, were also named for their suspected involvement.

Pol Gen Pratan yesterday accepted the appeal for study. He said it would be up to the investigators to determine whether it was necessary to compare the two video tapes as proposed by the two officers.

A source in the investigation committee yesterday said police on Monday will ask public prosecutors to file charges against seven of the eight officers named in the investigation.

The panel decided not to charge Pol Col Sawat Chuaychamnan, deputy commander for technical affairs of Region 1 Police Bureau, and use him as a state witness, the source said.

Pratan said after meeting Interior Ministry Permanent Secretary Ari Wongmaneeya yesterday that he expected an end to the five-year case before his retirement at the end of next month.

He also denied as a rumour a press report that he had suspended seven of the eight senior police suspects in the case.

Deputy Police Director General Phot Bureerachinda, who has been nominated to succeed Pratan as police chief, said yesterday he was not worried about having to handle the case if it did not end within Pratan's term.

In a related development, Region 7 Deputy Police Commissioner Pol Lt Gen Sophon Sawaikamon denied a press report that he had submitted a report to Chuan of his insights on the scandal.

Salary Increase for Civil Servants Approved

BK1108071496 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Aug 96 p 1

[Text] The Cabinet yesterday approved the salary increase package for civil servants proposed by a pay review committee after a gruelling six-hour debate.

The adjustment will maintain the status quo between the salaries of senior public prosecutors and members of the judiciary.

The move was seen as appeasing the prosecutors after they voiced their opposition to the original proposal which would have downgraded the salary paid their senior-most member compared to judges.

Under one of three options proposed by the pay review committee headed by Deputy Prime Minister Banyat Bantadtan, the head of the prosecutors, the Supreme Attorney General, would receive the same salary as a Grade 7 judiciary official.

The pay scale approved yesterday places the Supreme Attorney General on the same scale as Grade 9 judiciary

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2 September 1994

...official's salary increase ... court chief justice and Supreme Court vice presidents to reflect the present scale paid to officials with the two branches.

The annual salary of the Supreme Attorney General will increase from 47,640 to 60,040 baht against that of a Grade 9 official which will rise from 47,500 to 60,980 baht ... a 60 baht difference on the present scale and 940 baht after the adjustment.

The public prosecutors had criticized the Government's attempt to place the Supreme Attorney General on the same level as Grade 7 officials as being unfair.

The judges subsequently initiated their own move to oppose government plans to upgrade the public prosecutors on the salary scale, claiming the two branches should maintain a substantial salary gap so as not to downgrade the judiciary.

Government Spokesman Aphirat Wirotchaikwa said the increase was based on the principle of equality, the history of executives paid officials with all branches, and the prevailing economic situations.

The new scale lists the salary for C-1 officials, the lowest-ranking civil servants, at 3,160 baht. Those with a bachelor's degree in education will receive a 360 baht. The senior-most C-11 officials will receive 59,080 baht.

The average increase was 15 per cent with no officials receiving less than 14 per cent, said Mr Aphirat.

The C-1 to C-3 officials will earn 17-19 per cent more from the rise, he said.

Mr Aphirat said the new pay package would provide a 21,000-baht monthly duty allowance for the Supreme Administrative Court president, ministry officials with the rank of field marshal and the police director general. The amount is lower than that for Grade 7 judicial officials who will enjoy 22,800 baht monthly allowance.

The duty allowance for Grade 8 judicial officials is 20,000 baht. For officials with other civil service groups it is 5,600 baht, 10,000 baht, 14,500 baht and 21,000 baht for Grades 8, 9, 10 and 11 respectively.

The allowance for 17 special professional officials such as doctors, dentists and engineers is set at 3,500 baht, for Grade 7, 5,600 baht for Grade 8, 9,900 baht for Grade 9, 13,000 baht for Grade 10 and 15,600 baht for Grade 11.

The largest salary increase goes to political officials at an average 26 per cent.

The Prime Minister's salary will increase to 64,000 baht plus a 90,000 baht duty allowance, bringing his total income to 154,000 baht against the present 90,000 baht a month.

The Parliament President and Supreme Court President will receive the same salary as the Prime Minister although the duty allowance for the judiciary head will be 10,000 baht less.

Finance Minister Tharin Nimmanhaeminda said after the meeting the decrease adopted by the Cabinet was the best possible conclusion.

He said he was confident judicial officials would be happy with the new pay structure which was based on equality.

Vietnam

Khmer Replies to Letter on Immigration Law

BK1109160894 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 1 Sep 94

[Text] In response to a 25 August letter from President Le Duc Anh to King Norodom Sihanouk on Cambodia's immigration law, King Sihanouk sent his reply letter to President Le Duc Anh on 29 August and the letter reads in full as follows:

I would like to inform you that after receiving Your Excellency's letter in which you expressed your concern over the contents of certain articles of a draft immigration law which the Cambodian National Assembly has not passed and in which Your Excellency believe the contents of some articles may adversely affect innocent Vietnamese nationals now living in the Kingdom of Cambodia, I have written to Samdech Chea Sim, asking him to inform all National Assembly deputies of Your Excellency's letter so they can consider the possibility of reviewing this law with a sense of justice in conformity with our friendship and in respect for the human rights of innocent Vietnamese nationals now living in our Kingdom of Cambodia.

I would like to express my deep gratitude to Your Excellency for having written me with your friendly sentiments and a sense of cooperation and neighborliness.

Concern Over Cambodian Immigration Law Described

BK1109084294 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 1 Sep 94

["Article" by Nguyen Quy: "A Bill Harmful to Vietnam-Cambodia Friendship"]

[Text] The general public in our country has expressed profound concern over the Cambodian immigration law. This concern is quite understandable, given the revelation by France's LIBERATION newspaper that this immigration law nurtures racial discrimination, allows the Cambodian police to round up anyone who is not Cambodian, and expels all Cambodians of Vietnamese origin, including those whose families have lived in Cambodia for generations. The concern also stems from the fact that the Cambodian Government had asked the UNHCR to set up reception camps for people who will be repatriated because they are not ethnic Cambodians.

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The Cambodian immigration law has probably caused more public concern and reaction than anything else. The reaction started when the Cambodian National Assembly began its discussions and continued when the law was passed. The draft immigration bill of the Royal Cambodian Government was available for public scrutiny during the Assembly sessions and behind-the-scenes meetings. Both the UN Human Rights Center and the UNHCR voiced strong protests against this draft law, as reported by PHNOM PENH POST between 5 and 25 August. At an open forum of the Cambodian International Press Club on 1 August, UNHCR representative Gerard (Purcell) said: We are concerned that this immigration law will be used as a tool to expel a large number of non-Khmers from Cambodia. He also revealed that in the previous month his agency had twice been asked to set up reception camps to screen and forcibly repatriate Vietnamese living in Cambodia. Michael Kirby, an official of the UN Human Rights Center in Cambodia, said the fundamental problem with the immigration bill is that there is no definition of nationality to help decide who possesses Cambodian nationality. Michael Kirby also revealed: We have already received reports of a widespread investigation of all ethnic minority groups in the country in accordance with orders from the Cambodian Interior Ministry. Many people have been stripped of their identity cards during this campaign.

In introducing opinions on the Cambodian immigration law, we cannot avoid a feeling of profound concern and anxiety over the fate of the tens of thousands of Cambodians of Vietnamese origin, people who have been attached to Cambodia for generations and have shared weal and woe with the Cambodian people. They are merely honest people who have suddenly become the target of mockings and discrimination and risk being chased out of Cambodia.

In addition, as the Cambodian National Assembly discussed and passed the immigration law, voices in Cambodia were raising a hostile tune against Vietnam. The CAMBODIAN DAILY carried an article by a well-known personality urging Cambodia to approve the immigration law quickly, denouncing Vietnam, and stirring up hatred against Vietnamese nationals and Cambodians of Vietnamese origin. Another Cambodian personality with a fairly high position and responsibilities admonished the public when he said on Cambodian radio that this immigration law means Cambodia is no longer a Vietnamese colony. More recently, the Cambodian paper CYCLO NEWS printed a totally fabricated report saying that Vietnamese State President Le Duc Anh had recently visited the Kingdom of Cambodia. What is the motive behind this fabricated report, if not to ruin the fine neighborly relations between Vietnam and Cambodia? More seriously, it insults the head of state of Vietnam, a friendly neighbor of Cambodia.

We have voiced our protest. Over the past few days, our state and government leaders, Foreign Ministry, and the Vietnam-Cambodia Friendship Association have sent protest notes and messages to express the profound concern of the Vietnamese state and people over the suffering that Vietnamese residents living in Cambodia could face. Our leaders have put forward the very reasonable request that we enter negotiations before the immigration law comes into effect to work out suitable measures on this matter in accordance with international law and usual practices for the sake of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation in the region.

Interior Minister Visits Thailand 28-31 Aug

BK0109[illegible] Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 1 Sep 94

[Text] An SRV interior Ministry delegation led by Minister Bui Thien Ngo visited Thailand from 28 to 31 August at the invitation of General Chawalit Yongchaiyut. Thai deputy prime minister and minister of interior.

The Vietnamese interior minister paid a courtesy call on Thai Prime Minister Chuan Leekpai. Minister Bui Thien Ngo conveyed SRV Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet's kind regards to the Thai prime minister. He expressed the desire to have the Thai prime minister's support to expand cooperation between the interior ministries of the two countries to strengthen bilateral cooperation in other domains.

Prime Minister Chuan Leekpai asked Minister Bui Thien Ngo to convey his kind regards to party General Secretary Do Muoi, President Le Duc Anh, and Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet. The Thai prime minister asserted that Thailand considers Vietnam a pivotal country in developing friendship and cooperation in the region. He pledged that he will do his best to strengthen relations between the two nations. He also reiterated his statement during General Secretary Do Muoi's visit to Thailand that Vietnam and Thailand are two neighboring as well as fraternal countries.

Assembly Standing Committee Issues Communique

BK0109[illegible] Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 31 Aug 94

[Text] The National Assembly [NA] Standing Committee met from 29-31 August 1994 in Hanoi under the direction of National Assembly Chairman Nong Duc Manh.

1. The committee reviewed the preparations for the election of people's councils at all levels, 1994-99 term, and discussed its supervision over the election.

The committee took into account the fact that the Government, the Vietnam Fatherland Front [VFF] Central Committee, the National Assembly Office, the Government Cadre Organization Committee, the Government Office, and concerned agencies have worked

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towards in carrying out a number of urgent tasks and in helping localities prepare for the election of new people's councils.

To ensure that the election takes place in a democratic atmosphere and as stipulated by law, the committee reminded the Government and concerned agencies of the need to carry out a number of tasks in the days ahead and decided on a number of issues relating to the National Assembly Standing Committee's supervision of the election. The committee also provided guidelines for National Assembly teams and deputies in charge of overseeing the election of people's councils at all levels.

Pursuant to Article 35 of the law on organization of people's councils and people's committees that has already been revised and on the recommendations of the Government, the committee adopted a resolution on the number of vice chairmen of people's councils of provinces and cities under the direct management of the central government and of people's councils of districts, precincts, townships, and cities under the jurisdiction of provincial authorities.

2. At the request of the Government, the committee reviewed and gave its opinion on the projected agenda of the Ninth National Assembly's Sixth Session and on the projected timetable of the National Assembly's mid-October 1984 session.

3. The committee adopted the regulations governing the granting of Heroic Vietnamese Mother state honorary title and the application of a preferred treatment policy toward revolutionaries, fallen combatants and their survivors, wounded or ailing soldiers, and people who have participated in resistance wars or have rendered meritorious services to the revolution. This is designed to institutionalize the party and state policies toward those who have sacrificed their lives or contributed to the revolutionary cause of national liberation and defense.

The committee adopted the regulations governing the exploitation and protection of water conservancy projects. This is designed to strengthen the efficiency of state management agencies and uphold the sense of responsibility of state agencies, economic establishments, social organizations, military units, the people, and all citizens toward the exploitation and protection of water conservancy projects, thereby contributing to promoting production and socioeconomic development.

To create conditions for production and business establishments to make adequate tax contributions to help maintain and promote production and business operations, the committee adopted the resolution on amending or supplementing the business tax rates applied to a number of branches of activities and occupations on the business tax table.

4. The committee gave its opinion on the draft of contributions to the state budget that has already been revised based on the views contributed by National Assembly deputies and sectors and echelons. The committee instructed the drafting committee of the National Assembly Economic and Budget Committee to continue soliciting views of National Assembly deputies and of concerned sectors and echelons to perfect this draft document before submitting it to the National Assembly's Sixth Session.

The committee gave its opinion on the general provisions of the draft civil code that has already been revised based on the views contributed by the National Assembly's Fifth Session. The committee also reviewed the draft regulations on consumer rights protection, copyright, rights and duties of Vietnamese organizations that receive or lease land from the state, and the rights and duties of foreign organizations and foreign nationals who lease land in Vietnam.

The committee instructed the drafting agencies and other responsible committees of the National Assembly to continue to study and solicit views of concerned agencies and beneficiaries to perfect the above-mentioned draft documents.

5. The committee heard a report on and gave its opinion about universalization of elementary education, building of the contingent of teachers, and establishment of a university and vocational-middle school network. The committee took into account the fact that the national situation is still rife with many difficulties but thanks to the people's great contributions and the government's direction, the educational sector has made many efforts and effected positive changes in education and training.

The committee stressed that to serve the task of making the country rich and powerful, continued efforts must be made to work out a long-term educational and training strategy. As an immediate objective, the Government and concerned agencies must work out practical policies and measures to ensure effective universalization of elementary education and rearrange the university system in a scientific way suitable with our country's practical conditions. Due importance must be attached to training and refresher courses. It is necessary to work out a proper remuneration policy toward the contingent of cadres and teachers.

6. The committee heard a report on a working visit by the National Assembly Standing Committee delegation led by National Assembly Vice Chairman Dang Quan Thao to assess the results of socioeconomic and national defense and security development tasks in the island district of Con Dao in Ba Ria-Vung Tau Province and the island district of Phu Qua in Binh Thuan Province.

The committee praised compatriots and combatants in the two island districts for their efforts to overcome difficulties and for their creative work to promote socioeconomic development, gradually improve the people's living conditions, and contribute to firmly defending the Fatherland's territorial integrity. The committee requested the Government to urgently respond to a

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number of issues raised by the delegation, thereby contributing to accelerating socioeconomic development and to firmly safeguarding national defense and security in the above-mentioned inland districts.

7. On the recommendations of the chief justice of the Supreme People's Court and the minister of justice, the committee adopted the resolution on the number of judges and assessors of local people's courts, court martials at military region and corresponding levels, and local military courts. The committee also adopted the resolution on the provision of allowance to judges and jurors and employees of the court at all levels, the issuance of identification cards to judges and assessors of people's courts at all levels as well as to military judges and assessors of central court martials, court martials at military region and corresponding levels, and local military courts.

Hanoi Meeting Marks August Revolution

BBO1096140254 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 1 Sep 96

[Text] A meeting was held in Hanoi on Thursday to mark the 49th anniversary of the August Revolution and National Day of Vietnam. The meeting was participated by the Vietnamese party and state leaders, revolutionary veterans, and 1,000 representatives of Hanoi. Speaking at the meeting, Mr. Pham The Duyet, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Hanoi party committee, pointed to the leadership of the party which led the Vietnamese Revolution and efforts made by the Vietnamese people in national defense and construction. He also highlighted the policy of doi moi [renovation] pursued by the party since the sixth congress and achievements of Vietnam in the renovation process.

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